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MCFARLANE REMARKS REFLECT U.S. ATTITUDE

LD071712 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 7 Oct 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vsevolod Shishkovskiy]

[Excerpt] The Brussels paper LIBRE BELGIQUE, closely linked with government circles, stresses that the initiatives made by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev essentially signify the coming of a new era in East-West relations. The proposals of the Soviet leader in the field of disarmament are stunning in their scale and therefore attractive to broad circles of the public. Moscow's peace offensive, the paper admits, has already provoked the strongest consternation among the U.S. and NATO leadership.

This consternation is reflected in the attempts by American officials to belittle the significance of the Soviet initiatives, to cast doubt on the sincerity and peaceloving character of Soviet foreign policy.

Remarks by McFarlane, assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs, are telling in this respect. According to an ABC commentator, he is now engaged in working on public opinion with the aim of belittling the significance of the Soviet proposals. Speaking before the TV cameras, McFarlane claimed without foundation that the proposals made in Paris favor only the USSR and are aimed merely at achieving success in the war of words and causing a rift between the United States and its European allies.

McFarlane's verbiage reflects the persistent unwillingness of certain circles of the United States to try to constructively solve major problems of concern to all people on earth and to work toward honest, mutually acceptable accords between East and West.

U.S. RESEARCH TESTS PRESENT IMMEDIATE THREAT

LD051035 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Yevgeniy Kachanov commentary]

[Excerpts] A new test has been carried out in the United States within the framework of a program for the creation of space strike weapons.

Washington has recently been urgently promoting the view, through all its official and unofficial mouthpieces, that the development of a large-scale system of antimissile defense with space-based elements -- that is, the implementation of the Reagan "star wars" plan -- is supposedly something in the distant future. For the moment, though, it is, they say, only a question of research and theoretical work of a totally inoffensive nature. Like it or not, certain not too farsighted politicians beyond the borders of the United States have also started adhering to a similar version. Meanwhile, as you see, the Pentagon is carrying out at top speed prototype testing of individual components of a space weapons system. Let the word "prototype" confuse no one. After all, what may be one today, may become a real combat element tomorrow of a system that directly violates the provisions of the 1972 Soviet-American Treaty on the Limitation of Antimissile Defense Systems.

The term "research work" can deceive no one either, because it is clear that after it is completed, its results will not be shelved. Highly placed spokesmen of the U.S. Administration, including President Reagan himself, leave no shadow of doubt on this account.

Moreover, I repeat, in parallel with theoretical developments the Pentagon is creating the material basis for tomorrow's "star wars" at a rapid rate. A significant role in this is allocated to the space flights within the space shuttle program which the military are increasingly using. The Atlantis spaceship, which has just been launched into orbit, is carrying out a program of an exclusively military character; the whole flight is completely under Pentagon control. Thus, Washington is gradually bringing matters toward an undermining of the 1972 treaty, which not without justification, is considered a cornerstone in the process of arms limitation.

The Soviet leadership has pointed out the danger of this policy of the U.S. Administration several times. Large segments of the world public and in the United States itself are becoming increasingly more aware of its destructiveness to the cause of peace and international security.

SHUTTLE LANDS; MISSION 'SHROUDED IN SECRECY'

LD071936 Moscow TASS in English 1818 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Washington, October 7 TASS -- The U.S. space shuttle Atlantis with five astronauts on board touched down at Edwards Air Force Base, California, today.

The four-day mission was fully devoted to a Pentagon programme and was shrouded in secrecy. No details of the flight were released. Even the planned duration of the mission was not known till the last moment -- newsmen learnt about the landing only twenty-four hours before the actual touch-down.

Press representatives, however, came to know that the astronauts deployed two military communication satellites hardened against electromagnetic radiation caused by nuclear explosion. According to the ASSOCIATED PRESS, this will enable the national command to be in touch with troops in various parts of the United States and abroad even in the event of a nuclear war. The overall cost of the satellites, built by General Electric, one of the Pentagon's largest contractors, exceeds 150 million dollars.

Atlantis' flight is the second mission in which a space shuttle was used fully in the interests of the U.S defence department. The American press stresses in this connection that reusable spacecraft are to play an important part in the U.S. Administration's programme of militarizing outer space. THE NEW YORK TIMES newspaper reports in this connection that the Pentagon intends using them for building orbiting battle stations, observation and reconnaissance platforms, and for deploying lasar and particle-beam weapons in outer space. The flight by Atlantis, notes the C.N.N. television network, as well as the secret mission by Discovery earlier this year, apparently tally with the Reagan administration's "star wars" programme.

MEDIUM-RANGE NUCLEAR ARMS SESSION HELD IN GENEVA

LD041857 Moscow TASS in English 1314 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Geneva, October 4 TASS -- The group on medium-range nuclear arms held a session here today within the framework of Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons.

HOFFMANN, KULIKOV DISCUSS WARSAW PACT ISSUES

LD041211 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1127 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Berlin, 4 Oct (ADN) -- Army General Heinz Hoffmann, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and minister of national defense, received Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member-states on Friday.

At the meeting in the Defense Ministry the two men discussed current questions concerning the military-political situation and cooperation among the armed forces allied in the Warsaw Pact. Army General Hoffmann conveyed to Marshal Kulikov greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the State Council and the National Defense Council of the GDR, which were cordially reciprocated by the commander in chief. The defense minister informed his guest about the good results of the members of the army in political and combat training in preparation for the 11th SED Congress.

The meeting was attended by Lt. Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy defense minister and Lt. Gen Fritz Streletz, deputy defense minister, and by Vladimir Meretskov, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states in the GDR's National People's Army.

CEMA ELECTRONICS COMMISSION MEETS IN HUNGARY

PM011104 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Links Strengthen"]

[Text] Budapest, 27 Sep -- The 50th session of the CEMA Standing Commission on Cooperation in the Sphere of the Radio Engineering and Electronics Industry has been held in the city of Balantonfured. Delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR, and also a SFRY delegation took part.

The commission approved measures to fulfill the targets from the decisions of the 40th sitting of the Council's session and other CEMA organs' sittings, and examined and approved the report "On the Results of the Coordination of National Economic Plans Within the Framework of the Commission's Activity."

In accordance with the general agreement on cooperation in the creation of a single unified base for electronic equipment goods, measures were discussed for the implementation of this agreement.

The plan of work for the commission for 1986-1987 was approved at the session.

CEMA STRENGTHENS SCIENTIFIC TECHNICAL TIES

PM021355 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 38, September 1985 (signed to press 16 Sep 85) p 20

["Review" by V. Konyushko, chief of a USSR State Committee for Science and Technology administration: "CEMA: Developing Scientific and Technical Cooperation"]

[Text] The CEMA countries' economic summit conference defined the creation of new types of machinery, equipment, technology, and techniques on the basis of the advanced achievements of scientific and technical progress as a most important task of cooperation among the fraternal socialist countries at the present-day stage. This task is being tackled on a multilateral basis within the CEMA framework and on a bilateral basis in accordance with long-term programs and other documents signed by the Soviet Union with socialist countries.

The pooling of the fraternal countries' scientific and technical potentials makes it possible to focus efforts on important spheres such as the creation of new resource and energy-saving technology and improvement of the technical standard and quality of the product.

In the current 5-year plan our mutually advantageous bilateral ties in the sphere of science and technology have been further developed.

The Soviet Union's scientific and technical cooperation with Bulgaria is wide-ranging. This year the USSR Ministry of the Electronics Industry and the Bulgarian Ministry of Machine Building and Electronics have developed and are introducing a high-speed disk memory subsystem for the "elektronika SS BIS" computer system. The 4.5 times increase in the speed of traffic when using the disks makes it possible to increase 3.5 times the productivity of the "elektronika SS BIS" system when performing big tasks, with an annual saving of R28 million per system.

Cooperation between enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry and the aforementioned Bulgarian ministry has resulted in the improvement of processes and equipment for obtaining hay-baling twine, saving metal and starting up the production of high-modulus plastic tape yarn [vysokomodulnyye plenochnyye niti]. In 1984 a saving of R35.2 million has already been obtained.

Soviet scientific collectives and colleagues from the Bulgarian national agrarian-industrial union have built experimental models and tested a stationary modular pulsed sprinkler system and a towable low-intensity sprinkler. The utilization of the new pulsed sprinkler in synchronized pulsed sprinkling systems makes it possible to put capital investments on irrigation systems and to increase agricultural crop yields by 20-30 percent. The estimated annual saving totals R20-24 per hectare of irrigated land.

In the final year of the 5-year plan a multiple production process developed jointly with the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences for strengthening hard-alloy tools by means of applying two- and three-layer coatings is being introduced at Moscow's Leninist Komsomol automobile plant. A great deal of other joint development work is under way.

In cooperation with Hungarian scientific teams preparations for the industrial production of equipment for 3d generation radio-relay systems in the 6-gigahertz range have been carried out in the current 5-year plan. This makes it possible to cut capital expenditure and running costs through automation, streamlined equipment, and lower electricity consumption. The expected saving from the introduction of this system per 1,000 km of communications total around R4.5 million per year in comparison with the previous system.

Work has begun on the development of a flexible industrial lathe module, based on Hungarian machine tools and Soviet-made industrial robots.

The first batch of VAZ-2108 automobiles has been fitted with horizontal shaft contactless ignition systems, developed in cooperation with the bakon enterprise; these systems have been put into production by Soviet industry and they make it possible to cut fuel consumption by 4 percent.

An experimental model of a control complex for communications stations has been tested in cooperation with the GDR.

Packages of applied programs for automated control systems for foundries have been coordinated. Within the framework of cooperation on the development of forging and pressing equipment, models of automated thermal softening machines developed in the GDR have been tested and recommended for series production.

Organizations of the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building and partners from the GDR have developed a production process, tools, and equipment for the multiple machining of apertures in hydraulic cylinders on automated production lines. The expected annual saving from the introduction of this innovation totals around R20,000.

Production of industrial batches of jointly developed emergency shutoffs for atomic power station power units is planned at the Lenpromarmatura and the Penztyazhpromarmatura production associations. The savings total is around R2.7 million.

At the pipe combine at Riesa city (GDR) joint work has been completed on testing a high-capacity steel pipe continuous cold rolling mill which is unrivaled in the world and was supplied by the All Union Scientific Research Institute for Metallurgical Industry Machinery. At the Schwarze Pumpe combine a unique installation for the gasification of brown coal dust has gone into operation ahead of schedule. Through joint efforts in the construction materials industry designs of prestressed ferro-concrete columns and ferroconcrete beams have been elaborated and equipment for their production has been developed. The utilization of the results achieved will make it possible to save 20-30 percent of steel and reduce the consumption of cement and other construction materials.

The GDR delivers second generation Planeta-Variant printing machines to the USSR. The automatic feeding apparatus of these machines has been developed and is produced by the Soviet side.

In cooperation with Poland in the sphere of ferrous metallurgy the technology of loading and coking partly briquetted burden in an experimental industrial installation has been improved in recent years. The process makes it possible to save 350-400,000 metric tons of slowcaking coal during the gross production of 1 million metric tons of coke and to obtain a saving of two rubles per every ruble of expenditure. Standardized self-propelled jib cranes with a hoisting capacity of 100 metric tons mounted on a special frame with a hydraulic drive and a telescopic arm have been developed and are scheduled for series production at the Zavod Imeni Yanvarskogo Vosstaniya Production Association (Odessa).

Joint research by Soviet and Polish scientists and experts is also under way in the development and creation of technology for obtaining liquid products from coal, technological equipment for the production of sulphuric acid under pressure, and other work. So a standardized self-propelled centering device to be used during the assembly of large-diameter pipes at pipe-welding bases has been jointly developed. Work to enhance the corrosion resistance of pipe systems on ships by means of polymer materials has made it possible to introduce dielectric couplings and polymer coatings for local protection of ship pipe systems. In 1983 alone the total saving from the introduction of joint developments totaled R9 million.

Scientific and technical ties with Czechoslovakia are multifaceted and fruitful. Thus, successes have been achieved in research into the corrosion resistance of nickel-free and chrome-manganese steels. Some 600 metric tons of type 07X13A720 nickel-free steel was used in the manufacture of chemical apparatus at the Dzerzhinsk and Ruzayevka Chemical Machine-Building Plants in 1984 -- which made it possible to save 60 metric tons of nickel, which is in very short supply, and to secure a great saving. It will be introduced at the "APPO" Production Association in 1986 material and technology -- created by the Scientific Research, Planning, and Technological Institute of Machine Building jointly with the Skoda concern -- for the manufacture of working rolls for multiple-roll mills using steel with a limited content of scarce alloy components.

The Soviet-Czechoslovak joint achievements in robot engineering are well known. An automated technological complex for turning rolls with a mass between 40 and 160 kg is being created on the basis of machine tools produced in the CSSR and the Soviet-made UM-160 industrial robots.

Technical requirements, targets, and a plan have been drawn up for a robot engineering system to machine components of the "solids of revolution" type [detali tipa tel vrashcheniya] for the Velikiye Luki Locomotive Repair Plant. Under contracts between the USSR and the CSSR industrial robots for servicing metal-cutting machine tools, forging and pressing equipment, and pressure die casting machines have been created, tested, and recommended for series production and reciprocal deliveries as part of robot engineering systems.

The great attention being devoted to robotization was reflected in the intergovernment agreement on cooperation between the USSR and the CSSR in creating robotized complexes and flexible production systems and on the establishment of the "Robot" International Scientific and Technical Association, which was signed 22 March 1985.

The majority of the Soviet-Czechoslovak joint developments introduced into production have been carried out to a high technical standard. According to assessments by USSR ministries and departments, Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation during 1981-1985 will save approximately R100 million.

A large volume of scientific and technical work is being carried out with other CEMA countries.

With Vietnam, in particular, the chief emphasis is placed on the training of national cadres for all sectors of the SRV economy. Joint work in Soviet-Vietnamese agricultural selection centers and at the tropical meteorology laboratory is yielding good results.

Scientific collectives in Cuba and their Soviet colleagues cooperate in practically all sectors of the republic's national economy, particularly in machine building, in the extractive, sugar, and food industries, transport, agriculture, water resources, and forestry.

There is hardly a single sphere in Mongolia's national economy in which scientific and technical cooperation between Soviet and Mongolian collectives does not bear fruit. This is particularly evident in agriculture, the food industry, light industry, power generation, and the extractive industry. The elaboration and introduction of recommendations to save on electricity consumption results from cooperation in resolving fuel and energy problems. The resultant savings exceed 60 million kilowatt-hours a year.

Mutually advantageous scientific and technical cooperation with Romania is gathering momentum, particularly in those sectors of industry which have won a good name for the republic in many countries -- in the chemical, oil, and a number of other sectors

Scientific and technical cooperation is also developing yearly between the USSR and non-CEMA member socialist countries. Ties are developing, for example, with Laos in science and technology.

Cooperation is fruitful with Yugoslavia in many avenues of science and technology. Thus, the use of jointly developed technology for the production of reinforcing-bar steels, which provides a great saving of metal in the production of overstressed ferroconcrete structures, promises a saving of almost R5 million in 1985 alone.

Comrade M.S. Corbachev pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee conference on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress that there is an urgent need to "make more efficient use of the potential of the mutually advantageous international division of labor. Of course, this primarily concerns our ties with the CEMA countries."

In the coming period the community 'countries' chief efforts will be directed toward realizing the comprehensive program of the CEMA countries' scientific and technical progress over 15-20 years, which is being elaborated in accordance with the economic conference decision. The implementation of a concerted and unified scientific and technical policy with partners from the socialist countries will enable the fraternal countries to make an increasing contribution to intensifying the economy and enhancing the people's well-being.

SUPPORT FOR UN TREATY ON NONUSE OF FORCE REAFFIRMED

LD080833 Moscow TASS in English 0809 GMT 8 Oct 85

[Text] New York, October 8 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Baybakov reports:

The Soviet delegation has again reaffirmed at the 40th U.N. General Assembly session its readiness to make every effort for speedily drawing up a world treaty on non-use of force in international relations.

At the session of the Sixth Committee (legal issues) of the assembly, which is discussing the report on enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of non-use of force in international relations the Soviet Union proposed that work be started on drawing up a declaration to reaffirm and develop the principle of non-use of force under the conditions of the space nuclear era, and point in particular to the need for an unconditional ban on the use of any, whether it be nuclear or conventional, weapons. This initiative has been supported by the delegations of Brazil, Burundi, Lesotho, Syria and other countries.

The adoption of a declaration may become a considerable contribution to strengthening the fundamentals of peace and improving the international situation, said Soviet delegate V.F. Petrovskiy. We are convinced that if an effort is made to enhance not just by word of mouth, but in action the effectiveness of the principle of non-use of force, that weighty and useful document could be drawn up without any delay, the more so that representatives of all groups of states, above all of the Non-aligned Movement earlier declared for the adoption of a declaration in some or other form. Thus an important step would be made towards a world treaty on non-use of force in international relations.

Albeit the idea of signing su h a treaty was put forward way back in 1976, it has not been implemented until now because of the obstruction of the NATO member-countries. At the current session of the Sixth Committee the U.S. delegation has outright, without even taking the trouble of analyzing the fresh Soviet proposal, rejected it. Thus the USA has again demonstrated that behind its assurances of preparedness to resolve difficult problems of the present-day international relations is only the intention to mislead world public opinion. Yet, as a matter of fact, the USA takes advantage of any opportunity to frustrate the Soviet Union's peaceful offensive.

As the Soviet delegate pointed out, the aggressive imperialist forces do not wish to reckon with the legitimate interests of other states and the political realities of the world today. In the drive for the chimera of military superiority they have brought the world to the threshold of a new spiral in arms race of unprecedented scale, which threatens to reach a qualitatively new stage with uncontrolled consequences. The unconstructive stand of the USA, including in the discussion of such important issues as non-use of force in inter-state relations at the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly, is a challenge to all U.N. member-states, since most of them have declared for continuing work to enhance the effectiveness of the principle of non-use of force and adopt an appropriate document, the Soviet representative stressed.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD052300 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 4 Oct 85

["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program, presented by Pavek Kasparov, All-Union Radio foreign-political commentator, with TASS observers Oleg Shirokov and Vladimir Matyash]

Soviet-French Relations

[Excerpts] [Kasparov] As you know, comrades, discussions are going on at summit level between President Francois Mitterrand of France and Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Many listeners ask us to tell them about the nature of Soviet-French relations, their history, and also their prospects. Those who wrote include (Vitaliy Semenovich Gorshkov) of Dushanbe, the (Danilov) family from Kiev, (Pavel Nikolayevich Verevkin) from Yefremov, in Tula Oblast, and many others. I have asked TASS observer Oleg Shirokov to fulfill your request. Oleg Alekseyevich was for many years the head of the TASS office in Paris and has reported on many Soviet-French summit meetings in that time. He has a thorough knowledge of the history of the relations of our two countries and also of the present state of cooperation between the Soviet Union and France. So over to you, Oleg Alekseyevich.

[Shirokov] In these fine October days, the world's eyes are riveted on the French capital; not just because the golden autumn makes this splendid city still more beautiful. Soviet-French summit dialogues are currently taking place in Paris at a very critical time for the world, when the arms race, which is being whipped up by Washington in the search for military superiority, is becoming more and more intense, when the U.S. plans for the militarization of space can only able to bring mankind closer to the abyss of a nuclear disaster. The elimination of this threat requires a responsible approach and the multiplication of effort in every way by all states.

The Soviet Union and France have a great deal of experience in cooperating in the interests of peace. The best proof of this is historical experience. When Russia and France, the Soviet Union and France, have cooperated, it has benefited them, as it has all Europe and all the world. Conversely, alienation and enmity have harmed our national interests and have had a negative effect on the international atmosphere, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said in his interview for French television on the eve of his visit to France. The Soviet Union and France have a real opportunity to make a significant contribution to the cause of mutual understanding and cooperation of the peoples. With this hope, I am setting off for France, stressed the Soviet leader.

Indeed, from the point of view of the Soviet Union, good relations between the USSR and France are an important and constant factor in European and world politics. This is not only a matter of tradition, of the mutual fellow-feeling which the Soviet and French peoples have for each other. What is important is the objective interest of the Soviet Union and France, two major European powers, in the preservation of peace within our continent and beyond. This task becomes particularly urgent in conditions of an acute worsening of tension, brought about by the fault of militarist adventuristic forces. As a result, the threat of a nuclear conflict has increased -- for France also. The French understand this well. The French public are greatly impressed by the fact that the Soviet Union is persistently seeking a method to break out of the vicious circle of the arms race, to exit from the dead end in the process of the limitation of this dangerous stockpiling.

In France, they know of our peace initiatives, including the unilateral moratorium on any nuclear explosions. At the same time it should be pointed out that two tendencies are forever clashing in France's policy in relation to our state: a realistic one, based on the interests of peace and security and one imbued with the class ideology of the bourgeoisie. Frequently, both tendencies are displayed at the same time, which leads to zigzags in French policy and uneven development of our relations. And, if the line for mutually beneficial cooperation prevails, this is in no small degree due to the objective coincidence of the vital national interests of our two countries and peoples in the struggle for the peace and security of Europe. For example, the joint struggle against fascism, for the liberation of Europe, brotherhood-in-arms, brought our peoples closer together and showed the vital force of our friendship. In subsequent years, Soviet-French cooperation stimulated detente and helped to put in practice the principles of peaceful coexistence, to strengthen security and equilibrium in Europe. In relations between the Soviet Union and France, many new principles and forms of political and economic cooperation were tested. Their significance went far beyond the framework of bilateral relations. For the first time in the practice of states with different social systems, the principle of regular summit meetings was adopted. A broad system of links in the most widely varied spheres was created. Accord was reached on the question of preventing random unsanctioned use of nuclear weapons. A direct line between the Kremlin and the Elysee Palace was established.

In present conditions, the field for Soviet-French cooperation is expanding. Its significance is increasing all the time. This applies primarily to problems of the struggle for the preservation of peace, the elimination of the hotbeds of war danger, halting the nuclear arms race, and the militarization of space. It also concerns cooperation at the conference in Stockholm, with the aim of working out and adopting measures to build confidence and strengthen security in Europe, to continue and to intensify the all-European process in the spirit of the Helsinki agreements. We have, of course, quite a few differeces, for instance, over Euromissiles.

In recent years, France has activated its links with NATO and it continues to build up nuclear weapons. The United States and NATO are continually exerting pressure on Paris; not without some effect. However, the French, like other Europeans, oppose turning the European Continent into a field of nuclear conflict. Although official authorities supported the NATO decision on arming, broad political and public circles in the country condemn the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe since this undermines security and intensifies the nuclear threat. In France, as in other European countries, there is a growing mass movement against the nuclear arms race.

French statesmen, as is known, oppose carrying the arms race into space. Voices have often been heard from France in favor of making the situation in Europe and the world more healthy. Thus, for instance, addressing an American audience the other day, Dumas, the french minister for external relations, pointed out that, witbout the Soviet Union, certain problems could not be solved, particularly problems of security and disarmament.

At the same time it should be said that France and the Soviet Union do not always assess and approach problems in the same way, nor are the motives for their action in the international arena the same. This is understandable, since our countries belong to differing socioeconomic systems. They are members of different illiances: Hence the differing analysis of this or that international problem and the differing approaches to resolving such problems. However, experience, including that of the recent past, shows that a very great deal depends upon the degree of interaction between Moscow and Paris in the international arena. This experience should be valued highly.

One of the major elements of peace and security in Europe is the inviolability of the borders which were established as a result of World War II. Mutual understanding on vital issue has always existed between the Soviet Union and France. The principle of the inviolability of borders was consolidated by the Final Act of the Helsinki conference. Historical experience shows that the revival of German militarism and revanchism creates a serious threat to peace and security in Europe; all the more so because in modern conditions, it is revanchists who are involved, who aspire to get nuclear weapons at their disposal and get the backing of the NATO military potential.

Economic, Cultural Links

[Kasparov] Here, Oleg Alekseyevich, I would like you to touch on the sphere of Soviet-French economic and cultural links. What have you to say about these?

[Shirovkov] Soviet-French cooperation has always been mutually beneficial and remains so, bringing perceptible benefits to both countries in the political, economic, cultural, scientific and technical, and other spheres. There are many examples of this; for instance, the space flight of the Soviet-French crew; the exploitation of nuclear energy for peaceful ends; the agreement on gas supplies to France; French equipment for factories in the USSR; and French firms' involvement in developing [sozdaniye] large-scale industrial complexes in the USSR. And much more besides. France is one the Soviet Union's major trade and economic partners in Western Europe today.

In the past 5 years, that is from 1980 to 1984, the trade turnover between our countries has amounted to approximately R20 billion. It more than doubled in comparison with the preceding quinquennium. Such dynamism speaks for itself. Last spring, accord was reached on the preparation of a new draft agreement on economic cooperation for the years 1986 to 1990. Here, it must be stressed that for many years fruitful links between the Soviet Union and France in the field of culture have been developing and strengthening. The French are well acquainted with the art of outstanding Soviet threatrical, musical, and ballet collectives, and applaud our soloists. Opera and ballet artistes of the USSR Bolshoy and the Leninskiy Komsomol theaters have performed on French stages. The French adore the puppets of Sergey Obraztsov and the choreographical masterpieces of Igor Moiseyev. In Paris' art galleries, refined Parisians have been delighted by pearls of Russian and Soviet graphic art.

For their part, Soviet theater-goers have long been acquainted with the creative work of the best French companies such as the Comedie Francaise and the Paris Grand Opera; they have come to love the highly humane art of Marcel Marceau's mime and the songs of Mireille Mathieu, Charles Aznavous, and Gilbert Becaud. Yes, cooperation between our countries in all spheres is mutually beneficial and great opportunities exist for its further expansion.

Soviet-French Talks

All these questions are now being considered in Paris at the talks between the leaders of our countries. Both sides manifest a wish to give a new impetus to the development of relations between the Soviet Union and France, and to bring their positions closer on topical international problems. This is exactly what Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev spoke of when he addressed French parliamentarians on 3 October in Paris. We consider it very important now, he said, to speedily halt the infernal train of the arms race before it is too late, to begin arms reductions, improve the international situation, and develop peaceful cooperation between our peoples. This is in our mutual interests. It is a universal task. Nobody can afford to sit on the sidelines. The Soviet Union, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stressed, as you no doubt already know, does not only call on others, it itself acts in this direction.

Commenting on the Soviet-French talks, L'HUMANITE says: The problem of disarmament and questions related to preventing a space arms race occupied a central place in the talks. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev pointed out the need to take urgent measures to halt a process which could get out of control. He underlined the responsibility of states which possess major arsenals of strategic armaments and he noted the role which can be played by other countries which have nuclear weapons, such as France, in reducing to a minimum level the current balance of forces.

Yes, during the Soviet-French talks the most topical, the most burning questions of the present day are indeed being discussed. It is for precisely this reason that the whole world is now watching Paris so closely; where a political dialogue of great importance both for further cooperation and accord between the Soviet Union and France and for the improvement, which the world needs so much, in the international political climate, in the interests of detente and peace, is taking place.

Netherlands Protests

[Karpov] (Martinyshin), of Pulkovo, and (Shcherbina), of the village of (Sedanka), Tigilskiy Rayon, Kamchatka Oblast, ask us to talk about the antimissile movement in the Netherlands. Comrade (Martinyshin), in particular, writes: In our press I have recently read that plans to deploy U.S. cruise missiles in the Netherlands are evoking a resolute protest from the population. Could you talk about this in a little more detail?

The Netherlands is effectively the last remaining NATO country not to have implemented the North A lantic bloc's 1979 decision on deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles on ts territory. You remember that in the autumn of 1983, U.S. Pershing II missiles were first deployed in the FRG. Then Tomahawk cruise missiles with nuclear warheads were deployed in Britain and Italy. Relatively recently, U.S. Tomahawks appeared in Belgium. And now, to to speak, it is the Netherlands' turn. According to the NATO generals' plans, 48 U.S. cruise missiles are to be deployed there.

However, this deployment must be preceded, it is announced in Amsterdam, by a special decision of the government, to be adopted, or otherwise, on 1 November this year. In the conditions which have arisen, transatlantic pressure -- which, according to the local press, has achieved an unprecedented scale -- continues to weigh unceasingly on the government and parliament of the Netherlands. Further evidence of this pressure, in the view of observers, is, in particular, the recent statement by Van den Broek, the country's foreign minister, in New York: He said that in all probability the cabinet would permit deployment of the cruise missiles. Our participation in their deployment, the minister pointed out, now seems to have become inevitable.

But millions of Netherlanders disagree with the view of the head of the Netherlands foreign policy department. Furthermore, this view has evoked sharp criticism even among the members of the ruling coalition and especially among members of the country's opposition political parties.

In this situation, observers term the position of Lubbers, the prime minister as difficult, as he cannot fail to take into account the view of the majority of the people who oppose the U.S. missiles; yet, at the same time, he is afraid to throw down a direct challenge to the United States. All this is taking place on the eve of parliamentary elections set for May 1986, on whose outcome the decision on deployment or nondeployment of U.S. Tomahawks will of course exert the most direct influence. Particularly, since the opposition parties categorically demand that cruise missiles not be introduced into the Netherlands.

The largest of these parties is the Labor Party, whose leader, Den Uyl, has firmly stated that, if his party wins the election and participates in government, it will seek a rejection of the missiles. Renunciation of the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles in the Netherlands is also demanded by the Netherlands Communist Party, the Pacifist Socialist Party, and the Radicals. They are supported in this struggle by the Federation of Netherlands Trade Unions and a number of women's and other mass public organizations.

All the antiwar movement organizations in the country have now united in a national committee entitled "No to Cruise Missiles." It is on this body's initiative that a form of referendum is being held in the Netherlands, in which every family will receive a postcard with the following text: To the government and the States General. I oppose nuclear weapons. On 1 November you will decide on the deployment of missiles on our territory. I beg you to say no to deployment. Space is left on the card for signatures. On 26 October this year, these signed postcards will be handed to members of the government and parliament.

At the same time, other mass actions by the antiwar movement in the country are being carried out. For example, a law suit against the state has been presented for the consideration of the Supreme Court of the Netherlands. Named as plantiffs are 20,000 citizens and 250 public organizations of the country. The charge stresses that the deployment of U.S. missiles in the Netherlands would be an act in violation of a number of both national and international laws, as well as an assault on the sovereignty of the Netherlands.

Nonetheless, in the view of observers, the probability that the supporters of missile deployment will succeed in achieving the corresponding government decision and pushing it through parliament, cannot be entirely ruled out. If so, the opposition states, the struggle against the appearance of the missiles will flare up with even greater force; for every day more and more Netherlanders become finally convinced of the justice of the conclusion that the new weapons, both in the Netherlands and in Europe as a whole, will not strengthen, but only undermine their security. History has shown many times before that the problem of strengthening peace is not resolved by an arms race, but by negotiations and disarmament.

U.S. RESPONSES TO SOVIET INITIATIVES 'BELITTLING'

LD051759 Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] New York, October 5 TASS -- U.S. mass media, touching upon Washington's reaction to the new Soviet initiatives, report that President Ronald Reagan, speaking in New Jersey, has stated that the United States does not intend to give up the space militarisation plans. The President said that the USA will go ahead with the work in this field, maintaining that the demands for an end to the implementation of that programme have nothing in common with genuine struggle for peace. Observers note that the U.S. Department of State has come forward with a statement which is obviously aimed at belittling the importance of the new Soviet proposals and which slanderously asserts that Soviet missiles allegedly threaten Europe. The ABC TV network has stated that a very large number of Europeans really think that the Reagan administration reacts too hurriedly and too negatively to practically any proposal of the Soviet Union in the field of arms control.

IOWA DEPLOYMENT SEEN AS 'PROVOCATION' PRIOR TO SUMMIT

LD071353 Moscow TASS in English 1332 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 7 TASS -- TASS commentator Vadim Biryukov writes:

The arrival of the U.S. battleship Iowa into the Baltic Sea has touched off a storm of protests from progressive public of the countries of Nordic Europe: Protest demonstrations have been held in Denmark and Sweden. Today Norway's peace organisation announced that it is planning to carry out anti-war actions in protest against the forthcoming call of the American battleship at a Norwegian port.

There is every ground for protests against the appearance of the uninvited guest in the Baltic. In Denmark, for example, the presence of nuclear weapons in peace time is prohibited. Meanwhile, the American authorities have refused point blank to answer the question whether the cruise missiles in the battleship Iowa are tipped with nuclear warheads. Besides the American battleship has arrived in the Baltic not just for a social visit, but for participation in naval exercises. According to a C B S correspondent, she will, inparticular, take part in firing practices.

The battleship Iowa, like her sister battleship New Jersey, was built during the years of the Second World War. The policy of ensuring military superiority on the sea, which was adopted by the Reagan administration resulted in the Pentagon's decision to demothball these ships and turn them into nuclear-missile carriers. Yet the Washington strategists have also envisaged the possibility of using these "sea monsters" as tools of terror and intimidation. The armour plates of these battleships is 40 cm thick, while their guns can fire shells weighing one and a half tons over a distance of 40 miles.

These battleships appear, like distress signals, in the regions where Washington plans to launch a fresh act of international brigandage. The Iowa, for example, was sent, right after its reconstruction a year ago, to the shores of Nicaragua and El Salvador where she plied for a long time.

Last year, the peaceful population of Beirut could convince itself of the power of the deck artillery of the New Jersey when the battleship shelled for several days the south-western districts of the city, which resulted in numerous casualties and destruction.

The public of the Baltic countries has every ground for concern in connection with the forthcoming naval exercises on the Baltic. Instead of examining the Soviet proposals on the limitation of military activities on seas and oceans, they in Washington are carrying out preparations for the start of the fresh NATO "military games" in close proximity to the borders of the socialist countries with the participation of the Iowa battleship. One can hardly assess it other than a provocation on the eve of the Soviet-American summit meeting.

U.S. PLANS 'UNPRECEDENTED' NAVY BUILDUP PROGRAM

PM071401 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Sep 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS "own information" report under "Foreign Military News" rubric: "Unprecedented Program"]

[Text] The Reagan administration is carrying out a program to modernize and expand its Navy unprecedented in U.S. history. This was confirmed by the testimony of experts speaking before a subcommittee of the U.S. Congress House Armed Services Committee.

As E. Hanushek, deputy director of the Congressional Budget Office, reported, the Pentagon plans to increase the Navy's present 534 combat units to 600 by the end of the decade. The number of aircraft carrier formations will grow from 12 to 15.

For his part, F. Conohan, an expert in Congress' General Accounting Office, stated that the Reagan administration hopes by the end of the present decade to commission four battleships fitted with modern armaments; to increase the number of frigates, destroyers, and cruisers to 238; to expand the number of submarines; and to build additional landing craft and support ships. Naval aviation will be substantially expanded and modernized.

It should be noted that U.S. Navy expenditure is currently growing at an average annual rate of 7.5 percent.

U.S. ORGANIZES TRADE POLICY 'STRIKE GROUP'

LD042303 Moscow TASS in English 1909 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Washington, October 3 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Shalnev reports:

The White House has announced the setting up of a special interdepartmental group which is charged with the task of drawing up "retaliatory measures" against the countries accused by Washington of "unfair trade practices".

The setting up of the group which has been called a strike group is envisaged by the so-called new trade policy set forth by President Reagan late last month. The policy boils down to the toughening of protectionism in trade by the U.S. at which Washington likes to deliver stinging attacks (only in words). The U.S. strives to improve its rather shaky position in the world market at the expense of its trade partners and to reduce trade deficit which, according to the press, will reach this year 150 billion dollars.

According to the explanations given by a representative of the White House, the "strike group" which includes senior officials of the Departments of the Treasury, of Commerce, of Agriculture and of the Department of State will start working at once. It is to deliver its recommendations to the President in the coming weeks.

Robert Dole, leader of the Republican majority in the Senate who met in the White House with President Reagan for discussing, among other things, foreign trade problems, said that the U.S. would like to pursue an aggressive policy in this sphere. In this connection local observers point out that about 300 draft laws are now being considered by both chambers of the Congress which provide for various ways to "punish" American competitors in the world market. The setting up of the "strike group" will permit to speed up the putting into practice of the protectionist ideas of the law-makers.

CONGRESS TO VOTE ON 'HUMANITARIAN' AID FOR UNITA

LD050906 Moscow TASS in English 0801 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Washington, October 4 TASS -- TASS correspondent A. Lyutiy reports: American Congress has again displayed complicity in the Reagan administration's policy of state terrorism on the international scene. Claude Pepper (Democrat, Florida), a member of the House of Representatives, has sponsored a bill providing for the appropriation of 27 million dollars in aid in the next fiscal year to the anti-Angolan bandit UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] group led by C.I.A. agent cutthroat Jonas Savimbi. Although the bill says the aid will be "humanitarian", this really is a cover for plans to supply the bandits with modern American arms.

The tabling of the bill is a stage in Washington's undeclared war against people's Angola whose independent policy has made the White House angry.

As is known, Congress recently voted for cancelling the 1976 Clark Amendment which banned aid to the splinter terrorist groups trying to overthrow the lawful Government of Angola. For all these years the C.I.A. has been giving covert support to the homicides.

Now the U.S. disgraceful undeclared war against the Angolan people has been put on an official basis.

THE WASHINGTON TIMES reported that a bill on aid to the anti-Angolan armed units would soon be sponsored in the Senate as well.

The administration does not conceal its satisfaction with the fact that the "servants of the people" have fully identified with its policy of international banditry and terrorism in the world. As is known, Congress has earmarked large funds for this current fiscal year to aid the anti-Nicaraguan contras, Khmer bandits and anti-Afghan counter-revolutionaries.

U.S. CURBS ON MOVEMENT BY UN DELEGATES CRITICIZED

PM031436 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Soldatov dispatch: "USA-UN: Act of Discrimination"]

[Text] New York -- The republican administration and Congress have marked the United Nations' 40th anniversary in their own fashion. Congress has passed, and the head of state has confirmed, a legislative amendment introducing restrictions on the movement of UN Secretariat staff members from six countries, including the Soviet Union, outside New York. Henceforth, some 500 UN Secretariat staff members can move freely only within a 25-mile radius calculated from Manhattan's Columbus Square. The U.S. mission informed the UN Secretary General of the restrictions that have been introduced a few days before the opening of the UN General Assembly's jubilee session.

These measures, the U.S. note says, have been taken in the interests of U.S. "national security," since, it is claimed, the U.S. Government "is increasingly concerned with reports of espionage and other subversive activity by some UN Secretariat staff members."

We will come back to the "espionage" and other "subversive activity" at the United Nations, but first let us examine the legal aspect of the matter, which is of decisive significance in this case.

Under the universal organization's charter, which has been signed by U.S. representatives, each UN member must strictly observe and respect the international status of UN personnel and must not obstruct the normal performance of their duties. This is even more important for the country on whose territory the UN headquarters is situated. The amendment to the law on the basic powers of the U.S. Department of State is a breach of this obligation and has a clearly discriminatory nature insofar as it places citizens of some countries in an unequal position compared with other UN Secretariat staff members. The restrictions on the movements of UN Secretariat staff members who are citizens of certain countries also run counter to the agreement between the United Nations and the U.S. Government on the location of the organization's central institutions and to the convention on UN privileges and immunities.

Thus, the decision by Congress to introduce restrictions on the movement of secretariat staff members from the six countries, which has been signed by the President, is against the law and constitutes an attempt to alter the status of a large group of secretariat staff members as envisaged by the UN Charter. The UN secretary general's note addressed to the U.S. mission points out that this decision is incompatible with the United States' international obligations toward the United Nations.

U.S. politicians, including members of Congress and of the administration, love to deliberate on freedom and democracy and the need to respect international norms and pledges given; they also love to lecture others, but with specific actions they forget the lofty words and often make decisions which breach the United States' international pledges.

President R. Reagan declared at the 38th UN General Assembly session: "Our goals are the goals which guide this organization." He also said something similar at the previous session. But, in practice this has proved to be just another exercise in rhetoric. People from the entourage of the head of state openly admit that the publicity generated by the President's appearance at the United Nations was of great help to him in winning votes at the last elections. "This administration," R. Drinan , professor of international law at Georgetown University, recently declared, "uses the United Nations exclusively for pure propaganda."

The real intentions of the republican administration and right-wing members of Congress boil down to a desire to weaken the United Nations, undermine its influence, and render the organization ineffective. Primary evidence that this is so is provided by the fact that over the last few years, the United States has ignored all general assembly resolutions aimed at the maintenance of peace and the consolidation of international security.

Not so long ago, Congress requested that the U.S. mission report to it on how countries in receipt of U.S. economic aid voted. If these states vote against resolutions backed by the United States, Congress would cut or cancel aid to them.

The amendment to the budget appropriations for the Department of State's needs in 1986-1987 is another attempt to exert crude pressure on the United Nations. This amendment demands that the universal organization give the United States not one vote, as envisaged by the UN Charter, but several in the discussion of financial questions. If this is not done, the amendment indicates, the United States would unilaterally and considerably reduce its contribution to the UN budget.

The republican administration's desire to cast aspersions on the United Nations' activity and diminish its importance is often displayed openly. Answering justified accusations of crude violation of the UN Charter two years ago, C. Lichenstein, deputy U.S. representative to the United Nations, publicly declared that the -- as he put it -- "dissatisfied" members of the organization can move its headquarters to another country at any time and that he, Lichenstein, would come to see them off. A few days later, President R. Reagan said that he approved this statement and that "if they decide to go we will wave them goodbye." This blackmail came to an end only after several representatives of states belonging to the organization offered their capitals as locations for the UN headquarters.

And now, about "espionage and other subversive activity." The administration makes extensive use of accusations of espionage in its psychological warfare against the Soviet Union and other countries whose policy does not suit Washington. If we were to believe for a moment the declarations by U.S. officials about what they call espionage activity against the United States, which are widely disseminated by the mass news media, we could get the impression that enemy spies are threatening the very existence of the United States.

The purpose of the whipping up of artificial fears is not only to implant mistrust and hostility toward the Soviet Union and its citizens among Americans, but also to camouflage the espionage activities by U.S. special services themselves, activities which have been particularly expanded under the incumbent administration. Such activity is also conducted within the UN walls. According to press reports, General V. Walters, the current U.S. representative to the United Nations, also has close ties with the CIA. It also came to light recently that Americans wishing to take up employment with the United Nations must undergo preliminary "interviews" with the FBI.

This is the background to the discriminatory measures taken by the U.S. government against a large group of UN Secretariat staff members.

BRIEFS

CANADIAN ENVOY DEPARTS -- Moscow, October 4 TASS -- The Ambassador of Canada to the USSR, Peter McLaren Roberts, left Moscow today. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 4 Oct 85 LD]

LUGOVSKOY ON PAKISTAN AIDING U.S. POLICY

PM021405 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Oct 85 Second Edition p 3

[Yu. Lugovskoy article: "Pakistani Bridgehead of Aggression"]

[Text] People in Pakistan frequently assert that the complications in its relations with the DRA were caused by the April Revolution in Afghanistan, and that Islamabad itself is allegedly not to blame here. But matters are not like that at all. Even only a few years after the revolution in Afghanistan, a normal situation could in general be observed on the Pakistani-Afghan border. We went to the border from Peshawar through nomad encampments and villages and could attest that the situation was peaceful. This impression was also confirmed by a Pakistani official. The elders of the local tribes received us Soviet journalists warmly.

Complications on the border began after the United States made a gamble on armed interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs. As a tool of this interference it used representatives of the Afghan counterrevolution -- feudal lords and big merchants who had fled to Pakistan. And here we get very close to the unseemly role which that country has started to play in accordance with the will of the ruling military regime in Islamabad. Pakistan became a bridgehead for and a participant in the "undeclared war" against the DRA. At that time the CIA regional headquarters moved from Iran to Peshawar, extending its agent network widely in Pakistan's Northwest Province bordering Afghanistan. An Afghan Foreign Ministry "White Paper" published recently cited a long list of camps and training centers (more than 100), where dushman training is carried out under the leadership of instructors from the United States and other Western countries.

U.S. interference in Afghanistan's affairs, as the U.S. press attests, has become "the largest CIA secret program since the war in Indochina." Indeed, appropriations in support of the counterrevolution in Afghanistan have already exceeded $1.5 billion and, according to THE WASHINGTON POST, amount to around 80 percent of all CIA spending on "covert operations." Turned into bullets and shells, poison and mines, these dollars bring death and destruction to the Afghans.

Pakistani intelligence -- The Services Intelligence Department and special Pakistani Army units take a direct part in the elaboration and implementation of sabotage operations against Afghanistan. U.S. weapons for the dushmans, as U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT magazine writes, "come under the control of Pakistani army intelligence after delivery in Karachi and a re transported by truck to the Pakistani-Afghan border, where the Pakistanis hand them over to Afghan groupings." It was obviously with reference to these "services" that U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger once stated that "without a Pakistan confident of its own strength, the resistance in Afghanistan would be annihilated."

The U.S. actions in Pakistan directly threaten the security not only of Afghanistan but also of India. It is not for nothing that two-thirds of Pakistan's divisions are stationed along the border with India. Even the U.S. Congress notes that Pakistan's military purchases "are more suitable for waging war against India on the plains than for the mountainous conditions on the Afghan-Pakistani border." According to the HINDUSTAN TIMES there are more than a dozen camps operating on Pakistani territory, where around 6,000 Punjabi extremists undergo military training. Such widespread hostile actions have forced India to close the border with Pakistan.

Unceremonious outside interference is the primary cause of the complication of the situation in the Indian state of Punjab, which separatists would like to tear away from India and turn into the puppet "state of Khalistan." The Islamabad generals also lay claim to the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir. This is recalled once again

by the sorties being undertaken by Pakistani troops in the region of the Siachen glacier in Ladakh. Of course, those who are hatching aggressive plans cannot fail to realize that Pakistan cannot wittingly implement these plans by its own efforts.

And hence the gamble on military rapprochement with the United States. Back in 1981 the United States supplied Pakistan with military aid to the tune of $3.2 billion within the framework of a 6-year program. In the opinion of Pakistani observers, the scale of this deal was known to exceed all realistic notions of Pakistan's defense needs. After all, within the framework of that deal, Pakistan is being supplied with 40 F-16 fighter-bombers, Harpoon, Sidewinder, and Stinger missiles, and other highly sophisticated weapon systems. Purchases of Hawkeye reconnaissance planes and Orion antisubmarine aircraft are in the pipeline.

But this does not exhaust the matter. A new program of military aid for the next 6 years is now the topic of discussion at American-Pakistani meetings. According to some reports this could total $6 billion. Moreover, all the funds allocated to Pakistan for arms purchases will be spent in the United States itself. In practice this means that the Pentagon is keeping its Pakistani hireling at the latter's expense.

A correspondent of the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK once asked General Ziaul Haq bluntly: "Is Pakistan prepared to offer the United States bases and port facilities in exchange for arms sales"? The general replied: "We believe that we have a right to extend the hand of friendship to the United States, although we are a nonaligned country."

Having shaken the proferred "hand of friendship," the U.S. patrons are obviously not about to let go of it. New facts increasingly confirm that as a result of this deal Washington has conferred "ally status" on Pakistan and acquired broad opportunities for military preparations on its territory. Now even in the United States no secret is made of the fact that the Pentagon has at its disposal a ramified network of bases in Pakistan. Anchorages for U.S. Navy ships have been created at (Givini) and Ormara on the Makran coast, as well as at Karachi. On the island of (Mekhdi-e-Kokh) in the Arabian Sea the Pentagon has created an electronic tracking station. In Peshawar, Gwadar, Sargodha, Kohat, Bhawalpur, and other regions of the country the Pentagon has taken over extensive territory. It is difficult to say how aware the Pakistani authorities are of the nature of the work being carried out there. But reports leaked to the press say that in these areas, virtually removed from Pakistani sovereignty, takeoff and landing strips, barracks, arms depots, and missile launchpads are being created.

The scale of the preparations being carried out attests that Pakistan has become an important bridgehead for the transit of U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces units. And now, in the same way, the U.S. command is preparing to take yet another step on the path of involving Pakistan in its preparations. This involves deploying Pershing-2 missiles on its territory. This would turn Pakistan into a test site for the application of the doctrine of "limited nuclear war," which the Pentagon staffs are adapting to Asia. Clearly such calculations are not motivated by considerations relating to that country's security but are of geostrategic significance, leading to Pakistan's transformation into "NATO'S southern flank."

Washington politicians are so favorably disposed to Pakistan's military regime that they are even resorting to a serious breach of legislation. As is known, an amendment adopted by Congress bans military aid to any country developing plans to create nuclear weapons. Pakistan cannot be an exception in this regard. Even a few years ago, the CIA confirmed that Pakistan is completing the creation of its own nuclear bomb, codenamed "Project 706." Yet military deliveries to Pakistan from across the ocean are increasing all the time.

For their part, Islamabad's official representatives cannot explain how they manage to reconcile their allies relationship with the Pentagon with Pakistan's membership of the nonaligned movement. Nor can they explain to their own population why 74 paesas out of every rupee of state budget expenditure are spent for military purposes or on the payment of usurious interest on foreign debts, while the country's economy is marking time and the overwhelming proportion of the population vegetates in poverty. The intractable problem of inflation strikes the poorest sections of the population more painfully than the public floggings and other corporal punishments widely used by the military regime. The prices of essential goods are increasing on average by 30 percent a year. The so-called "Paris Club" -- a consortium of Western countries to which the United States, the Common Market countries, and Japan belong -- have granted Pakistan $2.1 billion in "aid" for fiscal 1985-1986. Two-thirds of that "aid" will go on clearly accumulated debts to Western bankers and big business. For Pakistan's foreign debt has reached the record sum of $13 billion. The country's current financial position can be compared to that of a person digging ever deeper the debt trap in which he finds himself. In the light of all these facts it is obviously impossible to solve the many problems which beset Pakistan without abandoning the ruinous course which has led the country into an impasse. Pakistan needs not foreign bases but money for programs to combat poverty and peaceful dialogue with its neighbors, opening the way to the establishment of peace on the borders on the basis of recognizing existing realities.

TASS COMMENTATORS ON U.S. ROLE IN NUCLEAR PROGRAMS

Aleksey Volodin

LD060229 Moscow TASS in English 1884 GMT 5 Oct 85

["The USA Encourages Islamabad's Nuclear Ambitions" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 5 TASS -- TASS commentator Aleksey Volodin writes:

The Prime Minister of India Rajiv Gandhi has again drawn the world public's attention to Islamabad's pursuance of plans directed at the creation of its own nuclear arms. He also noted that judging by everything Pakistan has completed preparations for conducting the first test of the nuclear bomb.

It is not for the first year that India is sounding the alarm about Pakistan's possible turning into a nuclear power. In Delhi, just as everywhere, it is clearly realised that the acquisition by Islamabad of a "nuclear strike" would greatly aggravate the situation in South and Southwest Asia and create yet another source of tension in the world. Considering that the Pakistani authorities are promoting an openly aggressive course in respect of neighbouring states, India's alarm is well-founded and justified. India's repeated warnings about the danger of Islamabad's adventuristic policy find a response in most countries of the world. The United States alone remains deaf to Delhi's statements on this score. More than that, everything is being done in Washington to satisfy Pakistan's nuclear appetites.

It was already in the 1950's and 1960s that the United States trained a big group of Pakistani nuclear physicists and supplied Pakistan with a nuclear reactor. With Washington's connivance Pakistan got a big shipment of krytrons -- electronic triggering devices for nuclear bombs. As a result, Islamabad recently successfully tested such a device.

Pakistan is not the only country in respect of which Washington pursues such a policy. The list of states with a "nuclear potential" includes also Israel and the Republic of South Africa whose nuclear ambitions are viewed by Washington more than favourably. Just as in the case of Islamabad the Americans not only supply Tel Aviv with modern arms and do not obstruct deliveries of Western arms to Pretoria, but also actually facilitate the creation of a miltary nuclear potential in those countries.

It is absolutely clear that it is not by chance that Washington is not obstructing the development of nuclear bombs [words indistinct] of their own in countries which like policemen stand guard over imperialist interests in these or those regions of the world. The American seriously hope that nuclear arms in the hands of the Pakistani regime, just as in the hands of the zionists and the South African racists will help them not only to blackmail the peoples of those regions but also to impose on them their policy that runs counter to the interests of peace and security inthe world.

Valeriy Vavilov

LD041025 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1344 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Commentary by TASS observer Valeriy Vavilov: "A Step Toward The Nuclear Precipice"]

[Text] Moscow, 3 Oct (TASS) -- Pakistan is intensively working on the creation of a nuclear bomb, as was reported by the British FINANCIAL TIMES, which referred to American sources.

Thus, nuclear developments in Pakistan have entered the stage of practical realization of the scientific research and production of the fissile materials for making a proper nuclear bomb. In the opinion of American experts, Pakistan has already created the necessary componenets for a nuclear bomb and has even tested the explosive device which serves to initiate the nuclear reaction and explode the bomb. According to their assessments, Pakistan is capable of making up to five bombs per year, each of which would be equal in power to the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima.

Pakistan has managed that not without some help from the United States. With the direct connivance of the Washington administration, Pakistani scientists have undergone the appropriate training in American atomic centers. A ricans have assisted Pakistan in purchases of the necessary equipment and electronic gear from the United States and other Western countries. Moreover, it precisely was Washington, who supplied Islamabad military regime with the means of delivery for nuclear weapons -- in compliance with the U.S. - Pakistani military and economic cooperation program, Pakistan has received 40 of the most up-to-date fighter-bombers F-16, capable of carrying nuclear weapons. It is precisely for them that the "Islamic A-bomb" is being prepared. However, Islamabad has no intention of stopping there. The Pakistani command believes that the F-16's range is not sufficient to enable atomic bombing raids on any target in India, Afghanistan and other neighboring countries. Pakistan's generals would like to get their hands on the means to carry out atomic destruction of the most distant targets and it is precisely for this reason that Islamabad is now negotiating to acquire American Boeing 707 aircraft refitted as air tankers.

Washington is stubbornly transforming Pakistan into a bridgehead for its military strategy in that part of the world. Bases for the deployment of American "Rapid Deployment Forces" have been created there and centers have been set up to carry out air and radio-technical espionag against the USSR, India and other neighboring countries. Pakistani territory is being actively used for waging an undeclared war against Afghanistan, and this is the reason behing Washington's complicity in the militarization of Pakistan, including that country's creation of weapons of mass destruction.

The nuclear danger to the subcontinent of southern Asia is growing by the day. The peoples of Indian and other countries demand a stop to the movement towards the nuclear precipice.

MUJAHIDEEN SUFFER DEFEAT IN PAKTIA PROVINCE

LD040946 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Boris Savodyan, our correspondent in the DRA, reports:

The Afghan Army is continuing its successful combat operations against the bands of imperialist merceneries which are being infiltrated from outside. Thus, in Khowst District in Paktia Province, a major bandit unit has been defeated. In the area of the Towr Ghar mountains, the dushmans had created a number of fortified centers. From there they had been firing on an airfield and carrying out sorties at night against the peaceful inhabitants. Caravan tracks were under the control of the dushmans, and weapons and ammunition were being transported over these from Pakistan for the rebels deep into the country. These weapons and ammunition were being stored in special stockpiles in mountainous areas with difficult access. The Afghan Government was compelled to send troops into the Khowst District to free the population from the oppression of the dushmans. Fierce battles had been taking place there recently. The result of this successfully conducted operation was that the Afghan Army defeated the bandit unit. Around 200 Pakistani merceneries were eliminated along with Afghan counterrevolutionaries.

Senior Captain Dzhanadbol, political affairs deputy of an infantry regiment, tells us of the operation:

[Begin Dzhanadbol recording in unidentified language with superimposed Russian translation] The operation in Khowst District has raised the morale of our fighters and further disheartened the enemy. The results of the operation on the country's eastern frontiers in Khowst District has raised the morale of our fighters and further disheartened the enemy. The results of the operation on the country's eastern frontiers in Khowst District, where a crushing blow was inflicted upon the counterrevolution, prove that the revolution is invincible and that the enemy will be destroyed. This is our response to those who are still hatching unfulfillable dreams about the restoration of the old way in Afghanistan, to those who are continuing to disseminate rumors throughout the world about the alleged disorganization and lack of battle capability of the Afghan Army. [end recording]

TASS CORRESPONDENT CONDEMNS RADIO FREE AFGHANISTAN

LD032320 Moscow TASS in English 1908 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Bonn October 2 TASS -- by TASS correspondent Sergey Sosnovskiy:

Imperialist circles of the United States, above all the espionage Central Intelligence Agency, backed by West German "supporters", have undertaken yet another step towards escalating gross interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, towards whipping up a psychological war against the people and the government of Afghanistan.

Radio "Free Afghanistan", set up on Washington's orders with CIA money, started operation in Munich. It is indicative that the "birth" of the instrument of the U.S. undeclared war against Afghanistan was announced by the administration of the Munich-based subversive centres Liberty and Free Europe which had since long specialized in ideological subversion against socialist countries, annually pouring on them torrents of lies and slander. So they became "godfathers" of the anti-Afghan radio station. The new slanderous radio station intends to broadcast in Dari. "Specialists" recruited from the counter-revolutionary emigrant rabble have been invited to fabricate and transmit the news on the short wave-band. It is noteworthy that the West German authorities easily agreed, as was the case with the CIA's subversive Radio Liberty/Free Europe, to the positioning of yet another cold war creature. Official Bonn allows Washington to become deeper involved in imperialism's undeclared war against the people and the legitimate government of Afghanistan.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONGRATULATES INDIA'S RAM BHAGAT

PM011351 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Sep 85 morning edition p 4

[Text] To his Excellency Mr Bali Ram Bhagat, Indian foreign minister.

In connection with your appointment as Indian foreign minister, accept our congratulations and wishes for success in your activity in this high post.

We voice the confidence that the relations of close friendship and fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and India will continue to grow and strengthen in the interests of our countries' peoples and for the sake of strengthened peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

USSR Foreign Ministry

ADM CHERNAVIN CALLS ON INDIAN DEFNESE MINISTER SINGH

PM071217 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Oct 85 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "On Indian Soil"]

[Text] Delhi, 2 Oct -- Admiral of the Fleet V.N. Chernavin, first deputy commander in chief and chief of General staff of the Navy, who is on a visit here, has called on (Arun) Singh, Indian minister of state for defense. There was a conversation in which V.N. Rykov, USSR ambassador to India, took part. Congratulations from the leadership of the USSR Defense ministry were conveyed to A. Singh in connection with his appointment as Indian minister of state for defense, which he received with gratitude.

The same day Admiral of the Fleet V.N. Chernavin left on a tour of the country during which he will visit a number of India's naval installations.

AUSTRALIA PROTESTS U.S. NUCLEAR SHIPS PORT CALLS

PM030929 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 1 Oct 85 p 3

[B. Kirvoshey commentary: "Dangerous Visitors"]

[Text] The Australian public is indignant and concerned at the impudent behavior of the U.S. servicemen who have been crowding into Australian ports recently. As the West Australian newspaper attests, almost 2,000 U.S. seamen from the assault helicopter carrier Okinawa, who are in the Australian city of Fremantle, have been behaving as if they owned the place, while the local population is expected simply to serve them.

The huge gray outlines of U.S. ships are now filling the waters not only of Fremantle but also of Geraldton and other ports on Australia's western seaboard and nimble tugs are guiding more and more "combat units" bearing the Stars and Stripes to their moorings.

According to Australian press reports the visit by the U.S. aircraft carrier group to the country's ports was accompanied by mighty protest demonstrations. Australian peace supporters stated that the inhabitants of the fifth continent do not approve the policy of their government, which follows Washington's lead. Josephine Valentine, a member of parliament, has stated that right now one U.S. Navy ship drops anchor of Australia's shores every 10 days and a large proportion of those ships have nuclear weapons on board. In its strategic plans Washington regards Australia as a huge pacific naval base.

The example set by neighboring New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange stated recently that the ban on U.S. nuclear-armed ships entering the country's ports will soon receive the status of a law even if such a move by his cabinet leads to a review of the ANZUS treaty on the military bloc consisting of Australia, the United States, and New Zealand.

The inhabitants of countries in the Pacific do not want to be Washington's nuclear hostages.

CAMBODIAN PARTY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

PM071405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Stay"]

[Text] A Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party (KPRP) Central Committee International Section delegation was in the Soviet Union 24 September through 6 October at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. The delegation members had conversations at the CPSU Central Committee International Section, the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, and the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries. The visitors familiarized themselves with the work experience of CPSU Party organizations, with the activity of Soviet public organizations, and with the Soviet people's life.

LEADERSHIP SENDS ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO LAOS

PM080332 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP[Central Committee and chairman of the Lao Council of Ministers

To Comrade Souphanouvong, president of Laos and chairman of the LPRP Supreme People's Council

Please accept cordial congratulations on the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the **Soviet** Union and Laos.

The USSR invariably attaches great importance to the development of friendly ties with Laos, seeing in this convincing confirmation of the vitality of the Leninist prnciples of international cooperation. The accomplishment of the national democratic revolution in Laos and the proclamation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic created the conditions for the shaping of qualitatively new relations between our states -- relations of the socialist type -- and opened up broad prospects for all-around cooperation.

Soviet-Lao ties have been enriched with new forms and content, have acquired a genuinely fraternal nature, and are steadily developing on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The recent meeting between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and K. Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Lao Council of Ministers, was an important new step along the road of further strengthening and deepening the entire range of relations between our countries.

We express firm confidence that the indissoluble friendship and cohesion between the Soviet Union and Laos will continue to reliable serve the tasks of socialist and communist building in our community and the interests of peace and security in Asia and worldwide.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers

LEADERS CONGRATULATIONS, COMMENTS ON RYZHKOV APPOINTMENT

Poland's Jaruzelski

PM041417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Oct 85 First Edition p 4

[Text] To Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Greatly esteemed Comrade Ryzhkov! In connection with your appointment to the lofty and very responsible post of chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, please accept on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee and the Polish Council of Ministers and also from myself, cordial congratulations and best wishes for future great successes in leading the activity of the Soviet Government, improving developed socialism, and building communism.

The multifaceted activity of the Soviet Government, implemented under the leadership of the CPSU Central Committee headed by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, the accelerated pace of development of the Soviet economy, the creation of new material and spiritual values, the tremendous achievements in the sphere of science and technology which augment the Soviet people's prosperity and strengthen the Land of the Soviets' defense might. All this arouses gratitude and respect everywhere and serves as the main condition of peace and international security.

Your visits to Poland, esteemed Comrade Ryzhkov, the close contacts with our leaders and economic figures, and your personal benevolent attitude to the problems of overcoming the difficulties which the Polish economy is experiencing make a firm contribution to strengthening all-around cooperation and friendship between our parties, states, and peoples and are an important factor in strengthening the cohesion and unity of the community of socialist countries.

Dear Nikolay Ivanovich, accept best wishes for great creative achievements in pursuing the Leninist course of the CPSU and Soviet state and further consolidating the might and international positions of the Land of the Soviets for the good of socialism, peace, progress, and cooperation among the peoples. I warmly wish you also good health and personal well-being.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

Poland's Jablonski

PM070856 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Greatly esteemed Comrade Ryzhkov! On behalf of the Polish State Council and on my own behalf I convey to you the most cordial congratulations on your appointment to the lofty post of chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

I am profoundly convinced that under your leadership the USSR Government will successfully implement the tasks facing it in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy, primarily in the implementation of the program of accelerated socioeconomic development outlined in the decisions of the CPSU.

Your knowledge, energy, and principledness, and also your rich experience will be a great help in strengthening the might and cohesion of the socialist community countries, developing integration within the CEMA framework, and assisting the great cause of peace and socialism. We appraise highly your participation in the expansion of Polish-Soviet economic, scientific, and technical cooperation. In the responsible post of chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, you will be able to make a big contribution to our common cause -- the cause of strengthening and deepening the unbreakable fraternal friendship and alliance between People's Poland and the Soviet Union.

We wish you, dear Nikolay Ivanovich, further fruitful work, good health, and all prosperity in your personal life.

Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Polish State Council

Hungary's Lazar

PM041417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Oct 85 First Edition p 4

[Text] To Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Esteemed Comrade Ryzhkov: Personally and on behalf of the Hungarian Council of Ministers I send you cordial congratulations on your appointment as chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

I wish you good health and further outstanding successes in your responsible activity for the good of the Soviet people, the socialist community, and world peace, as well as in the interests of the unbreakable friendship and fruitful cooperation between our peoples.

With cordial greetings, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers

Bulgaria's Zhivkov, Filipov

PM041419 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Oct 85 First Edition p 4

[Text] To Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Dear Comrade Ryzhkov: On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and on our own behalf, we cordially congratulate you on your appointment as chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

We express the profound conviction that in the high state post you will devote all your strength and experience to the good of the fraternal Soviet people, to enhancing the economic and defense might of the Soviet country, and to strengthening the socialist community in the name of the triumph of peace and progress throughout the world.

We firmly believe that the unbreakable Bulgarian-Soviet friendship will continue to flourish and that the process of all-around cooperation and rapprochement between our two parties, peoples, and countries will develop dynamically.

We wish you, dear Nikolay Ivanovich, strong health and great successes in your responsible activity in improving the developed socialist society in V.I. Lenin's motherland, in the name of the cause of peace and communism.

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council

Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers

SFRY Correspondent Comments

AU022232 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Sep 85 pp 1-2

[Permanent correspondent D. Pesic report]

[Excerpts[Moscow, 28 Sep -- The key question which is of greatest interest to the domestic public and to foreign observers in Moscow is what direct tasks are waiting for Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, who last night took over the duties of the USSR Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

This very significant change at the head of the Soviet Government happened in an extremely interesting moment, in many respects decisive for further development, at a time of internal reexaminations and a search for a road to intensify the economy, about which Mikhail Gorbachev has been particularly insistent since he assumed the post of the CPSU general secretary.

The first proper test on this road, which is not in the least simple, will be the next, 12th 5-Year Plan, which begins inJanuary. This is the most concrete task which above all the government will have to carry out. In the opinion of those who know the situation here well, Nikolay Ryzhov is undoubtedly the best choice for this task. An engineer by training, he is an experienced economic practitioner. He successfully managed large enterprises, was deputy minister and deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee. But he spent relatively little time in the party and state apparatus, so that he is able to approach with a fresh mind what is at the same time his first and immediate task: reorganization of the huge administration, primarily the ministries which have recently been frequently and seriously criticized because of insufficient efficiency.

It is expected that the new premier, Ryzhkov, will begin his activities with such a reorganization of the all-union administration, followed by the republican administrations, and there is a good possibility that the number of ministries will be reduced in the sense of the implementation of the party's idea "that one should switch from administrative to economic management."

The immediate implementation is in the hands of the government and therefore one expects much of Ryzhkov at least in this field. Until now he has not been, as is colloquially said, "under the constant glare of public spotlights." One does not know much about him yet, but it is known that he enjoys Gorbachev's extraordinarily great trust and that he is in a way "the economic ideologist" in the top leadership and 100 percent involved in new economic ideas, which the general secretary advocates to vehemently. One also hears opinions that precisely these two have been working out these ideas until now.

In fact, probably one of the most difficult problems that Nikolay Ryzhkov will have to solve is how to harmonize the system of centralized planning (which is not given up, but more flexible corrections in relation to the practice so far are possible) with the emphatic need for making the enterprises more independent and creating facilities for more initiative by direct producers, without which a quicker progress is unthinkable.

There can be no doubt that the new premier has been given all the necessary powers and a free hand by the top party leadership, along with the most energetic support of the general secretary. One of the directions of activities is probably in further cadre changes.

The immediate tasks which cannot be postponed have thus been set to the premier and the government by what was said in the past few months. The significance of the change last night at the head of the Council of Ministers is probably in that the decisive period is now breaking, in which the words and ideas that have been advanced should be convincingly transformed into practice, and new solutions for accelerating development should be more boldly searched for without being burdened by old habits. The role of the chairman of the council of ministers in all this is very important. Therefore, it is Ryzhkov's move.

HONECKER CITED ON DISARMAMENT, EUROPEAN ISSUES

PM071357 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "E. Honecker Interview"]

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Oct -- E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, arrives in Belgrade today on an official friendly visit.

In an interview published in the Yugoslav press on the eve of the visit the GDR leader pointed out that the main goal in international affairs at present is to work to end the arms race on earth and prevent it from spreading to space. The path toward achieving that goal is indicated by the Soviet peace initiatives, which have received a positive response throughout the world because they meet the peoples' vital interests.

The GDR, E. Honecker noted, makes an active contribution to the struggle for peace and disarmament. Its consistent commitment to the main principle -- to do its utmost to ensure that war never again breaks out on German soil -- is demonstrated by the recent proposal to the FRG Government to begin talks on creating a chemical weapon-free zone in central Europe.

On GDR-FRG relations, E. Honecker pointed out that the GDR, guided by the treaty on the bases of relations between the two countries, strives to preserve and develop what has been achieved, advocates constructive steps, and opposes a policy of confrontation. However, progress here does not depend on the GDR alone. The sooner the FRG ends its illusions about the "existence of a German Reich within the 1937 borders," the better it will be for relations between the GDR and the FRG and for improving the climate in Europe.

CPSU, PRESIDIUM SEND GREETINGS ON GDR NATIONAL DAY

LD061657 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers have sent a message of greetings to Comrades Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the formation of the German Democratic Republic. The appearance in the center of Europe of the first German state of workers and peasants, the telegram notes, rightly belongs to the number of historic events in the development of the world revolutionary process.

Under the leadership of its fighting vanguard, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the workers of the GDR have brought into being in the republic, radical social, economic and political transformations. On the days of the celebration of the 36th anniversary of the formation of the GDR the peoples of our countries mark also the 10th anniversary of the day of the signing on 7 October 1975 the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid between the USSR and the GDR. It can be stated with satisfaction, the message of greetings emphasizes, that the ideas in this treaty facilitate the ever closer cooperation and coming together of our states and peoples, the strengthening of the influence of world socialism, and are being systematically and successfully being put into practice. The CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers wished all citizens of the GDR great new successes in the construction of a developed socialist society and a worthy welcome for the 11th SED Congress.

CSSR PROTESTS U.S. AIRSPACE VIOLATION INCIDENT

PM041355 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Oct 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Falsehoods Refuted"]

[Text] Prague, 3 Oct -- A statement by the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been published here, which says that a U.S. military helicopter carried out a provocative flight along Czechoslovakia's border with the FRG on 28 September, which resulted in the danger of a violation of CSSR airspace. Following warning signals given by an aircraft of the CSSR antiaircraft defense, the U.S. helicopter altered its course and flew in the direction of the FRG.

In this connection, and on the basis of existing facts, the CSSR Foreign Ministry has categorically rejected a Pentagon spokesman's statement that the Czechoslovak aircraft allegedly intruded into FRG airspace and attacked the U.S. military helicopter. The CSSR Foreign Minister pointed out that this is not the first instance of such provocations and drew the U.S. side's attention to the need to take measures aimed at ending similar provocative flights along Czechoslovakia's border. It was emphasized at the same time that such actions are not evidence of the desire, proclaimed by U.S. official circles, to improve relations with the CSSR and have a negative effect on the general atmosphere of East-West relations.

Commenting on the incident, RUDE PRAVO notes that the Pentagon has hastened to disseminate a falsehood by claiming that the Czechoslovak aircraft violated FRG airspace. This disinformation was deemed necessary across the ocean in order to present CSSR policy in a distorted light and to poison the international atmosphere.

WARSAW PACT'S KULIKOV MEETS BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV

PM040957 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Oct 85 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "On a Friendly Working Visit"]

[Text] Sofia, 3 Oct -- T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, has received Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, who is paying a friendly working visit to Bulgaria. Army General D. Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Bulgarian minister of national defense, participated in the talks, which were held in a cordial, comradely atmosphere.

GRISHIN RECEIVES DELEGATION FOR BELGRADE FETE

PM040911 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 85 p 1

[MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA-TASS report: "Fraternity of Two Capitals"]

[Excerpt] The Belgrade Days in Moscow will be one more step in strengthening the fraternal friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the Soviet and Yugoslav peoples. Their opening took place 25 September in the capital's "Oktyabr" movie theater.

Taking part in the ceremony were V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom; L.N. Spiridonov, secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom; S.M. Kolomin and B.V. Selivanov, first deputy chairmen of the Moscow Gorispolkom; and other officials. A delegation from the SFRY capital's assembly headed by the assembly's first deputy chairman, R. Butulija, and other Yugoslav guests were present.

USSR-ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY CONSULTATIONS HELD

PM041003 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] Consultations were held at the USSR Foreign Ministry 29 September through 3 October between the press and cultural ties departments of the USSR and Romanian Foreign Ministries.

Participating in the consultations were: on the Soviet side -- V.B. Lomeyko, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium and chief of the Press Department, and Yu.A. Kirichenko, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Department for Cultural Ties with Foreign Countries; on the Romanian side -- I. Radulescu, chief of the Romanian Foreign Ministry Press and Culture Department.

I. Radulescu was received by USSR Deputy Foreign Minister B.I. Aristov.

FURTHER REPORTAGE OF GORBACHEV'S PARIS VISIT

LD052239 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 5 Oct 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer - read video report]

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev met activists of the France-USSR Association and members of the presidential council of this mass public organization in the Soviet Embassy in Paris today.

Madelein Gilbert, the president of the society, told the high-ranking Soviet guest about the multi-faceted activity of the association of friends of the USSR. There are branches of the society in all the departments of France. There are more than 400 of these provincial committees. About 3 million French people every year participate in the various activities of the association. These include trips to the USSR, links between twinned towns of both countries -- there are 57 of them -- Russian language lessons, and concerts by artistic collectives. Of course they include different meetings devoted to developing Soviet-French cooperation, and strengthening European security and peace throughout the world. [video shows Gorbachev and Gilbert seated on a sofa, while she gives him facts and figures and shows him a booklet.]

[Begin Gorbachev recording] I am very happy to have met you. I want to greet you cordially on behalf of the Soviet peole and on behalf of our Soviet leadership, as people who are doing a lot here in France to expand traditional links between our peoples and to make relations deeper in all spheres of intercourse.

Of course, relations between peoples are a large scale and serious matter. They alter with the course of time. But what I would like to say here at this meeting, when I heard your report about the work which you are doing here in France, well, I was inspired by the fact that these relations are preserving the traditions and are progressing despite all the ups and downs, so to say, of world life, and the life of our peoples, and that the feelings of mutual respect and desire for friendship between our peoples are being preserved. We value this very highly in our country.

I will say more than that. It was to a considerable degree precisely because of this that it was decided that the first visit to the West -- to the Western countries -- should take place here, in France, a country with whom we share many fine and good things if you look back over the history of our relations.

I want to say that I paid particular attention to the main idea which you expressed: that the members of your association are inspired by the fact that relations between our peoples benefit our peoples, and more than that, they benefit the general, international situation. I am utterly in agreement with this.

I would like once again, on behalf of myself and my comrades who are present here, to express to you our high opinion of and express gratitude for the immense work you have done to strengthen Soviet-French relations.

We are meeting you in the year of the 40th anniversary of our common victory over fascism. It was a difficult struggle, there were huge losses, but victory came -- a victory which today has given us the opportunity to see its fruits in France, in the USSR, and in the world too.

I should like to present the society with a picture painted by one of our artists in memory of our meeting in this very year of our victory -- our common victory. [video shows close ups of Gorbachev and Gilbert seated on sofa, and longer shots of others present. He points toward those sitting in front when he refers to his comrades.] [end recording]

Comrade Gorbachev gave the society a picture showing Red Square on the day of a great, joyful event -- the day of victory over fascist Germany. [video shows Gorbachev pointing out to Gilbert some of the features of the picture.]

Economic Agreements Signed

LD041108 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1050 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Paris, 4 Oct (TASS) -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR foreign minister, and Roland Dumas, France's minister of external relations, today signed an agreement in the Elysee Palace between the USSR and France on economic cooperation for the 1986-1990 period and an agreement on the elimination of double taxation of income.

The signing ceremony was attended by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and President of the French Republic Francois Mitterrand.

Departs Paris

LD051316 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] Paris, October 5 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and a member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, left Paris for Moscow today after concluding an official visit to France.

Leaving together with him were Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Nikolay Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR, and Yevgeniy Velikhov, vice-president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, all of whom also had taken part in the visit.

Mikhail Gorbachev was seen off at Orly Airport, where they hoisted the state flags of the USSR and France, by Prime Minister Laurent Fabius of France, members of the French Government and Jean-Bernard Raimond, ambassador of France to the USSR, as well as Yuliy Vorontsov, ambassador of the USSR to France.

High military honours were accorded to Mikhail Gorbachev. A guard of honour of all three Armed Services of France were lined up on the flying field. The commander of the guard of honour reported to the distinguished Soviet guest. The national anthems of the Soviet Union and the Republic of France were played.

Mikhail Gorbachev and Laurent Fabius reviewed the guard of honour. Mikhail Gorbachev warmly bade farewell to the members of the French Government, diplomats and employees of Soviet institutions in France, other officials.

Laurent Fabius accompanied Mikhail Gorbachev to the steps of the airliner and wished him a happy journey.

Moscow Welcome

LD051649 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium returned to Moscow from Paris. He was in France to pay an official visit at the invitation of Francois Mitterrand, president of the French Republic.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev was met at Vnukovo airport by members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo Comrades Aliyev, Grishin, Gromyko, Ligachev, Ryzhkov, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, and Chebrikov; candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo Comrades Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, and Ponomarev; secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee Comrades Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Nikonov, Rusakov, and other comrades. Among those meeting him was Fieschi, temporary charge d'affaires of France to the USSR.

KONDRASHOV COMMENTS ON GORGACHEV'S PARIS VISIT

LD062327 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 6 Oct 85

[From "The International Panorama Program presented by Stanislav Kondrashov]

[Text] Hello, comrades! There is no doubt that the main event of the past week was the official visit to France by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. That was the main event of last week and, I think, not just of last week alone. In the temporal sense, the significance of the visit, the reverberations of it and its effect on international life go beyond the 4 days spent in Paris, and in the political sense, they even go beyond Soviet-French relations, although the visit did indeed do a lot to develop these. We all followed attentively what went on, in the papers and on television, of course. This spares me, as the "International Panorama" presenter, from the need to retell in detail what is still fresh in our memories. I should like just to share a few thoughts and reflections.

This trip by the Soviet leader was followed with heightened attention from the very start. There were several reasons for this. It was pointed out that this was Comrade Gorbachev's first visit to a Western country since he assumed the office of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Foreign observers were also greatly interested in what they described as the new style of the Soviet leadership and how this style would be manifest in Paris. Furthermore, the Soviet Union and France have always, in spite of occasional skirmishes in relations, valued and guarded relaxation of tension on the European continent. In the final analysis, it was precisely in relations between our two countries that the very concept and practice of relaxation of tension were engendered. Finally, the Soviet leader's visit to France was seen in the West as evidence of the fact that the Soviet Union is placing stronger emphasis than before on the European orientation in its foreign policy.

Well, then, to take the results of the visit, the goal set by both sides at the very start was attained: A new stimulus has indeed been given to Soviet-French relations. As President Mitterrand of France said at the dinner in honor of his Soviet guest: The fact that we belong to different military alliances and different economic and political systems demands mutual respect, frank language and a striving towards dialogue from both sides, so that the spirit of frankness may triumph over lack of understanding. All these conditions, including the triumph of the spirit of frankness which Mitterrand mentioned, were wholly manifest during the visit, as we could see.

The visit, however, did not give a new stimulus to Soviet-French relations alone: It was not just France and the French that the Soviet leader addressed in Paris. Nor just Europe and the Europeans, either. He was addressing the whole world. A powerful impulse was given from Paris to the entire East-West political dialogue, one can say.

What is involved here is not the style, but first and foremost the very essence of Soviet policy. And this was expressed especially forcibly in Comrade Gorbachev's speech to French parliamentarians on Thursday, 3 October. As you know, he announced the content of the new proposals which the Soviet Union presented to the U.S. Government a few days ago and which it has put forward at the Geneva negotiations. The first of these is a proposal to come to terms on totally prohibiting space strike weapons for both sides and making a radical -- really radical, a 50 percent, or one-half -- reduction in the USSR's and United States' nuclear weapons capable of reching each another's territory. The second proposal concerns medium-range weapons [sredstvo], nuclear medium-range weapons in Europe, which are naturally primarily of concern to Europeans. The Soviet Union considers it possible to conclude an agreement on these weapons separately, outside of any direct link with the problem of space and strategic weapons. Since not only the USSR and United States have medium-range nuclear weapons, but also France and Britain, the Soviet Union expressed readiness for a direct discussion on this topic with the two West European countries. This is a new element, and may I remind you that until now, it has been a Soviet-U.S. discussion.

Then Comrade Gorbachev announced the self-restrictions which our country is introducing in regard to its medium-range missiles in the European zone. We have returned to the number of SS-20 missiles on standby alert which existed in June 1984. The additional missiles deployed since then have been withdrawn from standby alert and it was announced that the stationary installations will be dismantled, within the next 2 months. This was how Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev summarized our proposals. In conjuction with our previous actions, he said, our latest proposals are, it seems to us, a complex of constructive and realistic measures, the realization of which will lead to a genuine turn-around in the development of international relations. This, if you like, is our program for improving the explosive international situation which is threatening peace. We expect the West, too, to do its part in response to our proposals.

This is indeed a whole constructive program. This is how the Soviet proposals are assessed by many foreign observers, who had been awaiting the new Soviet leader's debut in the West, and getting, one might say, more than they expected.

A large part of this Soviet program, which rang forth from Paris, the heart of West Europe, is addressed directly to West Europe, and to West Europeans. In that spirit of frankness which President Mitterrand called for, the Soviet Union is inviting the West European states to a dialogue and all-round mutually beneficial cooperation in security and economic issues, in the spiritual sphere, in the joint struggle against various types of ills, ills of the environment as well as of the human organism.

Finally, to extend even further the meaning of Moscow's call which resounded from Paris, it contains strongly, passionately and convincingly a whole philosophy of international, and intergovernment conduct in the nuclear age. It gives insistent and clear expression to the idea of dragging the backward human consciousness towards a terrible and dangerous existence in a closely interconnected world [as heard]. It contains both a great goal and a lofty dream. This is what Comrade Gorbachev said: Despite all the differences in political and philosophical views, in ideals and values, we must remember one thing -- we are all guardians of the flame of life which has been handed on to us by preceeding generations. And further -- and what of our generation? It has made great discoveries, but has found the recipe for self-destruction of the human race. On the threshold of the third millenium, we must burn the black book of nuclear alchemy. May the 21st century be the first century of life without the fear of universal destruction.

ZAGLADIN DISCUSSES USSR-FRENCH TIES, PROSPECTS

PM041041 Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Oct 85 p 2

[Article by Vadim Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section: "Moving Toward a More Mature Detente"]

[Text] Joint actions by the USSR and France can now have more influence than ever. The strengthening of these actions is likely to play a major role in improving the international situation and, hence, in creating better conditions for the development of each of our two countries. What do we mean by this?

The world and mankind are weary of confrontation and the exhausting arms race. People are therefore talking increasingly frequently of the era of detente and expressing a desire to return to it. The Soviet Union obviously wants detente. However, the word "return" does not seem entirely accurate, because we are determined to move forward and not to retrace our steps. Moving forward means moving toward a new, deeper detente and, to cite the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, a more mature detente. We also know that the French leaders have frequently spoken out against confrontation and for the normalization of East-West relations. It is therefore a sphere to which our two governments and our two foreign ministries can jointly devote their efforts. This relates more especially to the Helsinki process, a European process which our two countries helped initiate. It seems that the Stockholm conference started a forward movement. Nobody doubts that this movement could be accelerated by our two countries' joint efforts (which, of course, would not be the only ones to make them in this case).

The cessation of the arms race and the maximum reduction of the arms ceilings are the essential precondition and the premise for this new detente. It is also an area which seems very favorable for joint actions by our two countries. However, I will not conceal the fact that I find that the efforts made by France in the military sphere do not necessarily pursue this objective.

Does this mean that interaction is impossible? In my view it certainly does not. A frank and trusting dialogue, and an active search for points on which agreement is possible, can enable us to achieve progress in this sphere too.

What has just been said applies in particular to the nonmilitarization of space. Paris has several times advocated such a solution. This is also a sphere of action in which our two countries could act separately or together. The conditions for that exist.

The world is a prey to regional conflicts. However, France and the USSR interpret their origins in a different way. But, despite these initial differences, it is possible, and experience confirms this, to make joint or parallel efforts to solve these crises which endanger peace. That would benefit our two countries and the whole world.

Other spheres exist in which more active cooperation would be bound to benefit our two countries. These are, in particular, culture and science, technology, the humanitarian sphere, and, finally, the economic sphere.

The last question deserves a little more attention. In fact our economic structures are complementary. Does this mean that all the possible conclusions have already been drawn? I am sure that it does not. The scale of our cooperation -- both with regard to French exports to the USSR and Soviet exports to France and with regard to cooperation in industry, science, and technology, is still well below our potential. Why is this the case? It so happens that this can be attributed to a whole series of factors, some of which, for instance various prohibitions and restrictions, do not depend on our countries since neither of them is responsible for them. However, other factors are, in some way, of national origin.

Respecting Opinions

We Soviets are convinced that showing wisdom today means respecting everybody's customs and opinions and not extending ideological disagreements to the sphere of interstate relations. In other words this means that it is necessary to respect each country's sovereignty and individuality, and never to use these disagreements to stir up ideological tension, or to sow distrust, whatever our attitudes toward the policies we are implementing and the political assessments we make of our reciprocal actions. There must be neither "believers" nor "heretics." It is by actions that you prove you are right, not by making accusations or hurling abuse at your opponent.

I have the impression that the French media have a major role to play in this connection, especially as serious and influential a newspaper as LE MONDE. I am convinced that my colleagues on that newspaper are far from having exhausted all the opportunities for informing their readers more fully and more effectively about the Soviet situation, however without concealing their viewpoints and without using these opportunities as a pretext for hostile attacks on my country. I would like to recall this in particular on the occasion of the Soviet-French summit.

Time is passing and requires us to move forward. The nuclear threat is a sword of Damocles which must be removed. The turn of events depends to a large extent on our countries. I would like to hope that the contribution made by France and the USSR to improving the international situation will be more serious and tangible from month to month and from day to day. The USSR is prepared to do this. It is in this spirit that we in Moscow view the Gorbachev-Mitterrand summit.

LEVIN VIEWS SIGNIFICANCE OF FRG'S RAU SDI SPEECH

LD021052 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Station commentary by Viktor Levin]

[Text] Johannes Rau, eminent figure of the SPD and minister-president of North Rhine-Westphalia, has called upon the great powers to renounce plans for the militarization of space, as DPA reports in an account of Rau's speech to a group of U.S. businessmen. Here is a Moscow Domestic Service commentary by Viktor Levin:

In essence, Rau reiterated and confirmed his party's stance. In the same speech, as is clear from the DPA dispatch, he stated directly that the SPD views the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative of the United States with great concern. At the same time, during his recent meeting with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Rau had the opportunity of personally being convinced of the fact that the Soviet Union views prevention of the militarization of space as a most important task. The Soviet leader spoke of this precisely and clearly in his speech on French television, transmitted last evening. So one can state with every reason that the appeal to the great powers which Rau initiated is a diplomatic move. It is clearly not necessary to convince the Soviet Union of the need to prevent the militarization of space. Our country is firmly in favor of that. But the position of the United States gives rise to misgivings, and Rau has pointed straight at it. But the significance of Rau's speech is not limited to reasserting the SPD's position. He is, by the way, the SPD's candidate for the post of FRG chancellor at the next Parliamentary elections, so his words carry particular weight. It is also important to note the timing of Rau's statement.

Much is now being said in the world about the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit, while from Washington voices are again and again to be heard asserting that the United States does not intend to renounce plans for the creation of strike space weapons. President Reagan himself spoke about this recently, as well as his closest aides. So it was in response to these dangerous statements that Rau's speech, which in effect contains an appeal to the United States not to embark on a path fraught with terrible danger for mankind, was made.

FRG PROPOSES JOINT AIRCRAFT COOPERATION TO PRC

LD061551 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] Bonn, October 6 TASS -- With the support of the Prime Minister of Bavaria F.J. Strauss, the West German concern "Messerschmitt-Bolkow-Blohm GMBH" has proposed cooperation to the Chinese People's Republic in the joint development and production of transport planes, as well as civilian and military helicopters, the DPA news agency reports from Beijing. The point at issue is the model of the helicopter turned out by the concern, and its military version.

UK RIOTS DUE TO ABUSE OF BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS

LD072357 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Boris Belitskiy report for "Vantage Point" program]

[Text] Handsworth, in Birmingham, Toxteth, in Liverpool, Brixton, Peckham and now Tottenham, in London. The names of these innercity neighbourhoods have been in the headlines for some time now as the scenes of Britain's worst urban violance for 4 years. What are the causes of these running battles in Britain's cities which now recur so regularly?

Well, take Brixton. The violence there was triggered by the absolutely unwarranted police shooting of a black woman, Cherry Groce, in her home. Doctors say it will be months before they can determine whether the woman will ever be able to walk again because of police bullet fragments that pierced her spine. This action by the police demonstrated such a total and callous disregard for human rights that it's hardly surprising that hundreds of black youths, themselves driven to despair by their complete lack of human rights, took to the streets in protest. Denied the right to work, and victimized by racist attitudes, not least of all among the police, these youths were suffering from frustration and despair to such an extent that such ugly forms of protest was only to be expected.

Nor are black youths alone denied basic rights in Britain. There are the well over 3 million people stripped of their fundamental human right to work. These is the legislation, robbing trade unions of legitimate rights. There is the police violence against strikers and against demonstrators and there is the axing of the country's social services.

Even worse is the human rights record of the United States, where ethnic minorities, numbering millions, are the victims of economic and political discriminatin. Where sex discrimination is rampant and where even children have now become the victims of widespread exploitation through child prostitution, which by the way, leads one to wonder whether child prostitution on such a scale will not become yet another American export item to Britain, like drug addiction, or lie detectors.

Is it surprising that with the human rights situation in the West so appalling, Western governments seek to divert attention from it by talking of human rights abuses in the Soviet Union. But what human rights abuses can Western propagandists possibly point to in a country where everyone is able to exercise his or her constitutional right to work. Where the right to housing is likewise enshrined in the constitution and no one is homeless. Where, indeed, home building proceeds on an enormous scale, financed largely by the state, which also assists cooperative and individual home building. And where the world's lowest rents have not changed for decades.

Surely the British media, instead of attacking a constitution that has assured citizens all these and many more fundamental human rights, would be serving their country far more by helping to defend the elementary human rights that are being trampled underfoot so much closer home -- for example in Britain's inner cities.

REPORTAGE OF AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS VISIT

Tolkunov Meets with Benya

LD041134 Moscow TASS in English 1707 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 3 TASS -- "The course towards safeguarding what has been achieved in relationships with Austria against the impact of cold winds in the international arena and towards strengthening good-neighbourly relations with it will remain an important direction of the activities of the Soviet state", said Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union, one of the chambers of the Soviet parliament. He spoke at a working meeting of Soviet and Austrian parliamentarians in the Kremlin today within the framework of the Austrian parliamentary delegation's official visit. The delegation led by Anton Benya, president of the National Council, is currently in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Having pointed out the progressive development of Soviet-Austrian relations, Lev Tolkunov emphasised that the State Treaty and the Permanent Neutrality Law adopted by Austria remain a reliable landmark and basis for their further strengthening.

Lev Tolkunov gave a positive appraisal of the development of trade-economic, scientific and technical contacts which consolidate the material foundation of the two countries' cooperation. Lev Tolkunov dwelt in detail on the state of and prospects for inter-parliamentary contacts between the two countries. These contacts, he said, have become an important component of Soviet-Austrain relations and are of regular character on both a bilateral basis and within the framework of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

It was pointed out during the conversation that it is possible to stop the dangerous course of events and to uphold peace only through joint efforts and through the concerted efforts of all people of goodwill and of all countries which hold the positions of peace irrespective of their social systems, the way of life or ideology and of whether the states are big or small. Particular responsibility now rests with parliaments and parliamentarians in the cause of ridding mankind of the nuclear threat. It was pointed out with satisfaction that the USSR's and Austria's positions on the basic matters aimed at ensuring peace and international security are close or identical.

Anton Benya voiced deep gratitude for the opportunity to visit the USSR and to get acquainted with the present-day life of the Soviet people. The leader and members of the delegation of the parliament of the Austrian republic informed the Soviet colleagues of the structure and main directions of the parliament's activities and declared for further development of contacts with the USSR Supreme Soviet in the interests of the peoples of the two countries and the cause of peace in the European Continent.

On the same day the delegation visited V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. The guest also laid a wreath at the Unknown Soldier's Tomb near the Kremlin Wall.

A luncheon was given in the delegation's honour on behalf of the chairmen of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet. At the luncheon Lev Tolkunov and Anton Benya exchanged speeches.

Discuss Disarmament With Gromyko

PM071230 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 1985 First Edition p 2

["A.A. Gromyko's Meeting With Austrian Parliamentarians"-- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Andrey Gromyko, a member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, on 3 October received in the Kremlin a delegation of the Austrain parliament, led by National Council President Anton Benya, which is paying an official visit to the Soviet Union. All the parties making up the supreme legislative body of Austria are represented in the delegation.

In the course of their conversation, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, the sides exchanged opinion on a number of topical questions of the present-day international situation and Soviet-Austrian relations. They voiced concern over the continued aggravation of the international situation. Both sides expressed the convicion of the need for all states, nuclear and non-nuclear, big and small, to work even more vigorously for the removal of the threat of war and for curbing the arms race. The joint efforts of countries for safeguarding peace are acquiring major importance. One of the pressing tasks is to return to detente and constructive cooperation among states.

Andrey Gromyko drew the attention of members of the Austrian delegation to the fact that Washington was making stubborn attempts to tip the existing strategic parity in its favor, to achieve military superiority over the USSR and to secure dominant positions in the world. This is manifest in the constant buildup of the U.S. military potential and in Washington's implementation of large-scale programs to produce weapons of new types, including nuclear and chemical weapons. A special danger is posed to mankind by Washington's plans to militarize space, the implementation of which will further aggravate the threat of war.

The attention of Austrian parliamentarians was drawn to the peace initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union in the recent period, including the Soviet moratorium on all nuclear explosions and the appeal to the USA to follow that example. The Soviet proposal on international cooperation in the peaceful exploration of space under conditions of its non-militarization that was presented at the United Nations is also important.

Both sides have stressed the great significance of the forthcoming meeting between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan. The Austrian members of Parliament have expressed the hope that the meeting will lead to positive results. On his part Andrey Gromyko agreed that the meeting will be of very important significance. The Soviet leadership and all Soviet people are expressing the hope that its results will bring about a lessening of tensions, will accord with the interests of peace. The Soviet side will do everything in its power to ensure such an outcome.

The Austrian members of parliament spoke highly of the Soviet proposals, whose implementation could be a serious step on the way towards resolving the problem of disarmament and strengthening international security.

During the meeting both sides stressed the need for a successful completion of the Stockholm conference with the adoption at it of a package of agreed measures that would really contribute in political and military terms to strengthening security and confidence in Europe.

In discussing bilateral relations, both sides have expressed satisfaction with the achieved level of Soviet-Austrian relations, which are based on the principles of the state treaty and Austria's permanent neutrality status. They have also reaffirmed the mutual striving for their further development. In concluding the meeting, the mutual conviction was expressed that the exchange of visits between the delegations of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Austrian Parliament makes and will make a useful contribution to a further development of relations between the two countries.

Shevchenko Receives Benya

AU042013 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] On 4 October, Shevchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, received a delegation of the parliament of the Austrian Republic, headed by Benya, president of the National Council. The Austrian parliamentarians were briefed about the achievements of the Ukrainian SSR in social and economic development, about the activity of the republic's supreme body of state power and of the local soviets of people's deputies, and about the role of the organs of people's sovereignty in accomplishing tasks for economic and cultural construction and in raising the people's prosperity.

Participating in the conversation were Sologub, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, who is accompanying the delegation on the USSR tour; Kostyuk, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet chairman; Khomenko, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium secretary; Fokin, Ukrainian Gosplan first deputy chairman; and (Vipalov), Ukrainian deputy minister of foreign affairs.

USSR-AUSTRIAN ECONOMIC, S&T COOPERATION TALKS HELD

Patolichev Open Session

LD030906 Moscow TASS in English 2128 GMT 2 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 2 TASS -- The 17th session of the mixed Soviet-Austrian Commission for Economic, and Scientific-Technical Cooperation has opened here today. The Soviet delegation at the session is led by Nikolay Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, the Austrian delegation -- by Norbert Steger, vice chancellor, federal minister of trade, commerce and industry.

The session will cover a broad range of issues pertaining to trade-economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and Austria, including such new forms of economic relations as production cooperation and cooperation in building projects in third countries. Much attention will be devoted to questions pertaining to prolonging up to 1995 of the long-term agreement on trade and payments and the agreements on the development of economic, scientific, technical and industrial cooperation between the USSR and Austria and a broadening and prolonging till the year of 1995 of the long-term program for cooperation between the two countries.

The current year is notable for a succesful development of mutual beneficial Soviet-Austrian trade and economic relations, Nikolay Patolichev said, opening the session. A number of important projects of business cooperation has been implemented: The Belorussian metallurgical mill in Zhlobin, which was built with the participation of Austraian partners, has been put into operation, and exchange of electricity has been started between the two countries. Ships and equipment have been supplied to the USSR. The completion of construction of the Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline has made it possible to increase Soviet natural gas supplies to Austria.

New major contracts have been recently signed. They create a good material basis for a further build-up of bilateral cooperation, the minister pointed out.

At present, the draft guidelines for the economic and social development for the period of 1986 to 1990 and a perspective of up to the year 2000 are being intensively prepared in the Soviet Union, Nikolay Patolichev recalled. The USSR will continue developing mutually beneficial economic and scientific technical cooperation with the developed capitalist countries, which will show interest in it. We are confident that Austria will as before occupy an important place among the USSR's foreign trade partners, he stressed.

The Soviet Union has an imporant role to play in the successful development of Austria's economy, Norbert Steger said on his part. Austria's business circles show much interest in a further broadening of trade with the USSR.

Baybakov Receives Trade Minister

PM041421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Oct 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received N. Steger, Austrian vie chancellor and federal minister of trade, commerce, and industry, 2 October. The state of and prospects for the development of trade and economic ties between the Soviet Union and Austria were discussed during the talk.

Ryzhkov Meets with Steger

PM071236 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 1985 First Edition p 2

["Conversation in the Kremlin" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, received Norbert Steger, vice-chancellor, Austrian federal minister of trade, crafts and industry, in the Kremlin 4 October. Mr. Steger is currently in Moscow in connection with the holding of a regular session of the mixed Soviet-Austrian Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

Satisfaction with the state and development of Soviet-Austrian relations in various fields, relations which lean on the firm principles of the 1955 state treaty and on the law on the permanent neutrality of Austria, was expressed during the conversation. Active political contacts are an important stimulus to all-round Soviet-Austrian cooperation. They strengthen the friendly, businesslike atmosphere existing in relations between the USSR and Austria and impart the necessary dynamics to them.

Nikolay Ryzhkov emphasized during the conversation, the importance of the new peace initiatives advanced by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the meeting with the French members of parliament. The implementation of the Soviet proposals, which are aimed at ending the race of nuclear arms, at sharply reducing their levels, and at preventing an arms race in space, would contribute to strengthening the peoples' security and would lead to a really fundamental change in favour of peace in the development of international relations.

The participants in the conversation expressed a common view that in the present-day complex and strained international situation the constructive Soviet-Austrian cooperation has a positive, stabilizing effect on the all-European process and serves as a good example of the successful pursuance in practice, of the policy of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

The mutually beneficial character and the promising nature of the Soviet-Austrian economic cooperation were pointed out. In the conviction of the two sides, the signing of documents on October 4 on the widening and extension of the long-term program for the development and deepening of economic, scientific, technical and industrial cooperation as well as on the extension of the other two inter-governmental agreements to the year 1995 will have a fruitful effect on further intensification of business contacts. Stressed in this connection was an active role of the mixed Soviet-Austrian Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation in the cause of intensifying and perfecting the entire range of economic contacts between the two countries.

Minister of Foreign Trade N.S. Patolichev, USSR Ambassador to Austria M.T. Yefremov, and Austrian Ambassador to the USSR H. Liedermann participated in the conversation, which took place in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere.

Steger Meets Lyashko in Kiev

AU041412 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0330 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Members of the Austrian side [chastyna] at the 17th session of the mixed Soviet-Austrian Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, headed by Steger, vice chancellor of Austria and federal minister of trade, commerce and industry, visited the Ukraine's capital city. On 3 October, the guests were received by Lyashko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman. During a conversation, they were briefed about the achievements of the Ukrainian SSR in economic, scientific, and cultural development. Both sides came out for the further development of the fruitful cooperation.

Participating in the conversation were Gurenko, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman; Manzhulo, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade; Slinchenko, Ukrainian minister of consumer services; (Chumakov), USSR attache in Austria; and (Tikharev), representative of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade to the Ukrainian Council of Ministers.

Talks End, Contacts Signed

LD041756 Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, Octover 4 TASS -- Austria displays its traditionally big interest in cooperation with the Soviet Union and hopes to retain its place among the USSR's major trade partners, a TASS correspondent was told by deputy chancellor, Federal Minister of Trade, Crafts and Industry of Austria Norbert Steger. He headed the Austrian delegation to the 17th session of the bilateral Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation, that ended here today. The Soviet delegation was headed by Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolay Patolichev.

It is expected in Austrian business circles, Norbert Steger stressed, that Soviet-Austrian cooperation will further expand in the course of the fulfillment of the new Soviet five-year economic and social development plan.

The heads of the delegations of the two countries signed documents on extending to the year 1995 the long-term agreement on trade turnover and payments and the agreement on the development of economic, scientific, technological and industrial cooperation between the USSR and Austria.

The long-term programme of developing and deepening economic, scientific, technological and industrial cooperation between the two countries has been expanded. Its team has also been extended to the year 1995.

The session studied a wide range of concrete questions of Soviet-Austrian cooperation. Possibilities of launching such new forms of economic ties as cooperation on a buy-back basis. Co-production and joint appearance in the markets of third countries, were discussed.

New big contracts between Austrian firms and their Soviet partners were signed during the session's work. One of them provides, in particular, for the construction by the ABV firm on a turn-key basis of a sports and tourism Alpine skiing complex in Georgia. The Soviet "Promsyryoimport" and the Austrian firm "Voest Alpine" signed a long-term agreement on the delivery to the USSR of ferrous industry products during the forthcoming five-year period.

PORTUGUESE ELECTIONS, U.S., NATO ROLES PREVIEWED

LD052052 Moscow TASS in English 1039 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, October 5 TASS -- It is the unanimous opinion of political observers that the situation in Portugal ahead of the early parliamentary elections slated there for November 6 is fairly complex, IZVESTIYA said in a dispatch from Lisbon today.

Writing from there, its correspondent Pavel Golub said the country's democratic forces are especially troubled by flagrant attempts by the more reactionary quarters of the West to interfere with the course of the election campaign in Portugal.

Fearful of the growing prestige of the Portuguese Communists and their allies in the Union for People's Unity, U.S. and NATO ruling quarters have not been fastidious in the choice of their methods to shape public opinion. That the assembly of the North Atlantic Alliance has held a regular session shortly before the scheduled parliamentary elections in Portugal has been summed up by democratic circles there as an open bid to bring pressure to bear on the Portuguese electorate.

The election campaign has put an imprint on all aspects of life in the country. Leaders of the Union for People's Unity have been saying at campaign rallies that this campaign is very important since time has come for responsible decisions which will affect Portugal's future.

The past few years have shown that it is impossible to solve national problems without progressive forces, representatives of workers and truly democratic organizations taking part in the running of the country. The experience of the one-party and coalition bourgeois governments, which have been replacing one another, has shown that none of them can cope with the difficulties facing Portugal successfully without relying on the support of the working masses. This is why the forthcoming elections to the National Assembly are very significant. Besides making it possible to distribute the parliamentary seats, Golub said in conclusion, they will indicate which roads the Portuguese believe their country should take in the future.

TUNIS RAID, SLAIN SOVIET DIPLOMAT LINKED

PM080800 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 9 Oct 85 p 9

[Igor Belyayev "Viewpoint" article: "Squaring the Near East Circle"]

[Text] Let me briefly recall what has occurred in the Near East and in Washington.

Those who captured four staffers of Soviet institutions in Lebanon on 30 September have killed one of them. The perpetrators of this terrorist action have raised demands relating to armed actions by hostile Lebanese groupings. This, in spite of the undoubted and absolutely clear fact that the Soviet Union -- and consequently its citizens working in Lebanon -- is not involved in these actions in the slightest. Nonetheless, one of the Soviet citizens has been killed.

Six Israeli Air Force bombers raided a suburb of the city of Tunis on 1 October. Their objective was to destroy the PLO headquarters situated there. It has already been reported that more than 150 persons were killed or injured as a result of the air raid. The present head of government in Israel, S. Peres, is gratified by yet another provocative act of aggression against yet another Arab country. It is claimed that the popularity of Israel's prime minister has been boosted! The United States has justified the air raid on Tunis....

A day earlier in Washington, President Reagan made it clear to King Husayn of Jordan, who was visiting there, that he rejects the proposal to convene an international conference on the Near East and insists on new separate deals with Israel. In fact, the head of the U.S. Administration showed that, from his viewpoint, force remains, like before, the only means of settlement in the Near East....

Is the alarming coincidence of the three aforementioned events accidental? I am convinced that it is not. Is there a connection between them? I assert that there is! I shall begin the investigation of the nightmare with events in Washington. It was extremely important for Reagan to show King Husayn that the Arabs' situation is hopeless and that therefore he has to be satisfied with whatever Israel dictates, just like Al-Sadat did in September 1978 during the Camp David talks. Israel's raid on Tunis should have convinced the Jordanian monarch that this is the real state of affairs. Air raids instead of concessions!

Preparing a new terrorist action to intimidate the Arabs, Peres expected a wave of indignation and condemnation would immediately rise throughout the world. It had to be diverted. A crafty maneuver was needed to distract attention from Israel. Who could provide it? Mercenaries, whose numbers are growing in the Near East.

Let us recall that a swarm of extremists organizations and groups, both political and religious, emerged in Lebanon following Israel's invasion of that country in June 1982. I have searched in vain through my voluminous Lebanese file, compiled during the years I worked in Beirut as LITERATURNAYA GAZETA's own correspondent (from September 1978 until early 1982), for even the slightest mention of those groups which have claimed responsibility for the capture of the Soviet citizens. They simply did not exist at that time. They are either the creations of Israeli special services or are open to their people. For 3 years now Mossad has been manipulating them in Israeli-American interests.

There is an obvious U.S.-Israeli interaction in everything connected with the air raids on Tunis. In particular, there are indications that ships and facilities of the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean were used to supply the Israeli Air Force with all necessary reconnaissance information and to refuel the Israeli bombers in mid-air, as is testified by Italian newspaper LA REPUBBLICA.

To put it briefly, the raid on Tunis is the outcome of American-Israeli "strategic cooperation." The relevant agreement between the two countries was concluded in 1984....

Finally, there is a clearly defined fourth side to events in the Near East. I have in mind Washington's ill-concealed desire to undermine the Soviet Union's prestige in the region, especially during the Soviet leader's visit to France, and the obsessive claim by a high-ranking official administration spokesman that Syria is to blame for what has been done to Soviet citizens in Beirut. An amazing claim! Who benefits from it? The United States and Israel! It is not enough that an anti-Arab wave is gathering in the world, but all accusations of terrorism in the pages of U.S. and some West European newspapers are addressed not against Israel, which raided Tunis, but only against the Arabs! If, in addition to that, complications were to arise in Soviet-Syrian relations, this would mean the attainment of yet another goal of American-Israeli policy. But, in this case, the U.S. squaring of the Near East circle is easily seen through!

CIRCUMSTANCES OF BEIRUT KIDNAPPING DESCRIBED

PM071436 Moscow LITERNATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 9 Oct 85 p 9

[Own correspondent Konstantin Kapitonov "On the Spot" dispatch: "Terror in Beirut"]

[Text] On the afternoon of 30 September, a colleague from APN and I entered the USSR Embassy compound and immediately noticed the concern on staff members' faces. We learned from the duty officer that four of our representatives had been kidnapped by armed persons about 2 hours earlier.

According to eyewitnesses, two of them had been driving in a Datsun automobile along a street in the al-Bastah-al-Musaytibah district. Suddenly, a white Mercedes blocked their way. Several armed individuals jumped out of it and, firing in the air and then breaking the side windows, dragged the passengers out. Pushed and beaten by the bandits, they were forced to submit under threat of death and to sit inside the Mercedes, which sped away and disappeared in an unknown direction.

A little while later, a Lada carrying two more Soviet citizens was halted in the same district. They also attempted to resist, but the attackers started shooting at their legs and pushed them into a vehicle.

As on all previous occasions when foreign hostages have been captured, telephone calls were soon made to all Western news agencies. The unknown callers descibed themselves as representatives of the underground "Islamic Jihad" organization and declared that the four Soviet citizens had been captured by members of that organization.

"They will be killed," the callers threatened, "unless Moscow intervenes and halts the armed clashes in Tripoli."

Let me recall that this city, situated in northern Lebanon, has for 2 weeks been the scene of incessant bloody battles between warring religious factions, each of which has been striving to establish control over the city. To date the number of killed and injured is in excess of 2,000.

In the evening of that same day I received a telephone call from REUTER's correspondent Andrew (Tarnovski) who told me that he had just received a message from an unknown underground organization, the "Islamic Liberation Organization- Khalid Ibn al-Walid's Forces," claiming responsibility for the capture of the Soviet citizens.

"I have sent this communique, as they called it, to the embassy addressed to you," my colleague said. "I'll let you know if we get anything else."

A few minutes later, I was at the embassy reading this message.

Communique No 1:

"We will execute all hostages very soon unless Moscow intervenes to put an end to the genocide of Muslims in Tripoli. Allah is great!"

Immediately following the news of the capture of the four Soviet representatives the USSR Embassy in Lebanon took all the necessary steps to find them. But the first day produced no results: There was no success in establishing where our comrades were being held.

The search continued the next day. News arrived that the captives had been taken to Tripoli. The only question perturbing us was: Are they alive?

On that day the telephone at the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA correspondent's office practically did not stop ringing. The calls were from colleagues from AFP and REUTER, from Lebanese and Western newspapers accredited in Lebanon. They expressed regret in connection with the incident, gave reassurances, and expressed hope that everything would work out all right. One would have liked to believe this. But this was difficult because our comrades had fallen into the hands of a Muslim ultra-extremist organization whose members would not hesitate at anything. There were adequate grounds for fear and alarm: From time to time, Lebanese radio carried contradictory reports that the kidnappers had started to carry out their threat and that two men had supposedly been killed.

In the early evening the REUTER correspondent sent the embassy a second message from the terrorists.

Communique No 2:

"Unless Moscow halts the armed clashes in Tripoli , the first Soviet hostage will be killed today at 2100 hours. Allah is great!"

We all looked at our watches simultaneously. Just over an hour remained until the ultimatum ran out. The embassy staffers had not stopped struggling for their comrades. Talks were being held with leaders of parties and organizations and with the security services. They telephoned everyone who had any influence and could have been of the slightest assistance.

This is how the second day of the search ended.

On the next day, the telephone rang at the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA correspondent's office at about 1200 hours.

"We've just received a third message," I heard (Tarnovski's) voice. "Bad news. One has been killed.... I've sent the communique to the embassy."

Soon after, the embassy received a telephone call from a police station: A body resembling the description of one of our people had been found in the area of the sports complex. The body was at the American University Hospital.

At that time a communique was delivered....

Communique No 3:

"We have just carried out the sentence against one of the hostages. We will soon kill the rest if our demands are not met. Allah is great!"

A short while later, we -- an embassy staff member, a consular official, and the writer of these lines -- made our way to the morgue. The medical attendant opened the door to the refrigerated chamber and wheeled out a stretcher. A body wrapped in a black plastic bag lay on it.

The attendant opened the bag and we saw a dark body, black hair stuck to the forehead, blood congealed on the lips.

"Arkasha....," the embassy staffer whispered.

"Katkov," the consular official confirmed with a deep sigh.

Physician Ahmad Harati, who had inspected the body, told us:

"The poor man was wounded.... He was killed by a shot in the back of the head. Admittedly, I discovered three other bullets; under the right shoulder blade, in the thigh, and in the shin." After a brief silence, he added: "The wound in the shin was inflicted a day or two ago, probably when he was captured...."

We have lost our friend, who was loved by everyone. He was always in a good mood and never appeared to be depressed. Except perhaps when losing at chess....

A new communique awaited us at the embassy. It said that the kidnappers were "prepared to free the hostages if a cease-fire agreement is reached." If the clashes do not cease, they will kill the remaining three one after the other.

CASTRO CONGRATULATES RYZHKOV ON NEW APPOINTMENT

PM071351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Oct 85 First Edition p 4

[Text] To Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Esteemed Comrade: On behalf of the Communist Party of Cuba, the Cuban Government, and our people I express to you warmest congratulations on your appointment to the post of chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

This appointment is not only recognition of the prestige which you have won by working in various responsible party and state posts but also a manifestation of the high trust in you and your creative potential on the part of the party and Lenin's heroic motherland.

We are sure that in the new post you will devote all your strength and energy to the realization of the majestic aims which the CPSU, the Soviet state, and the Soviet people intend to achieve in the struggle for peace and in the interests of the country's accelerated socioeconomic development, the strengthening of its defense might, and the consolidation of socialism's position in the international arena.

We recall with satisfaction your visit to our country for the 39th sitting of the CEMA Session, which provided further evidence of your great personal contribution to the development of the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between our peoples, parties, and governments.

In wishing you, Comrade Ryzhkov, very great successes in fulfilling your responsibile and important duties, I beg you to accept assurances of my highest respect.

Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

EXILED CHILEAN OFFICERS ISSUE APPEAL TO MILITARY

PY080022 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2100 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] The Organization of Chilean Military Officers in Exile, OMCHE [Organizacion de Militares Chilenos en el Exilio], issued a declaration addressed to the Chilean Armed Forces and Carabineros in September, the month of national independence. The text of the document says: The road that led to our national independence from the Spanish colonial regime was not easy. Many patriots died in battle while many others died in the prisons of the servants of the regime. However, neither the Spanish power nor the many casualties among the national ranks prevented our patriotic army from definitely defeating the colonial army in the historic battle at Maipu.

As you know, the most important thing to win a war, besides having weapons, is to clearly understand the reason for which one is fighting. The soldiers of our independence army, who were mostly ordinary people without any military training, knew the reason well: they fought to free their country. The example set by General Bernardo O'Higgins, Manuel Rodriguez, the Carrera brothers, and thousands of patriots whose names were not registered by history must not be forgotten either by the present or future generations of Chileans, because they clearly demonstrated that there is no force capable of stopping our people in their decision to become free. This is why, at a moment when our people are enduring General Pinochet's tyranny, the OMCHE recalls the heroic actions of our army during the struggle for national independence.

The document states that each member of the Armed Forces should become aware of what the month of independence means. It is not only an occasion for paying homage to our heroes with a military parade but it is also an occasion for renewing our commitment to our heroes for bequeathing to us a free and sovereign country. It is an occasion for not forgetting that their sacrifices were not made in vain and for promising to never become subject to an oppressive reqime.

As the inheritors of that patriotic army, we currently have greater responsibilities and commitments. As military men we have the obligation to ensure our people's right to adopt their own free and sovereign decisions and to make Chile respected by the international community.

The document says: For some time now our Armed Forces have not been complying with the mission for which they were created. On the contrary, we have once again had our national territory occupied, this time not by a foreign army but by our own soldiers who are following the orders of a foreign power, U.S. imperialism, which through a group of servants is submitting Chile to a ferocious tyranny.

It is sad for us, the exiled military men, to see how the paid killers of General Pinochet's security apparatus are relentlessly murdering our fellow countrymen while our soldiers stand idly by without lifting a finger to prevent these criminal actions. Further still, how could these undesirable people ever infiltrate the ranks of the Armed Forces to gain control of military institutional life and turn the military men into their accomplices and protectors?

More than 155 years of independence were destroyed in the military coup of 1973. However, the historic events of our national independency are about to be repeated. The day will come when all career, professional, and democratic military officers, who are the majority, will have to assume their duty to their people. If this does not happen, those military officers will be directly responsible for the many lives that will be sacrificed during the fight for our people's sacred right to be free.

There are still many battles ahead of us, but final victory will come to all the forces that fight for freedom and democracy, the document states.

It continues that when our country once again becomes free and democracy is reborn, thousands of officers will together start to reconstruct Chile and a new Armed Forces. These Armed Forces will be clean of any corrupt of harmful elements, and the will be limited to their professional and democratic purpose.

The exiled military officers state that there will only be a place for the best children of our country as well as for all those officers who, aware of their responsibilities, decide to use their weapons in the service of the people. The fundamental role of these future A ed Forces is already defined by the thought of General Bernardo O'Higgins, who said that the main function of the Armed Forces is to defend national sovereignty as well as to safeguard our frontiers, wealth, and the lives and peace of our people.

The document concludes by saying: We will once again wear our dress uniforms with dignity and pride in the month of independence when playing homage to our national heroes who died in the struggle for our independence. Long live Chile!

PARTY EXPELS ADZHAR ASSR OFFICIAL

LD061524 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1415 GMT 6 Oct 85

[Text] Moscow, 6 Oct (TANJUG) -- The Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau has expelled from the party and relieved of duties R. Surmanidze, minister of health of the Adzhar ASSR. According to an official announcement he had "violated party and duty ethics and abused of his position."

This is the epilogue to an affair which involved sons of some Georgian leaders enrolling in the faculty of medicine in Tbilisi against the set application regulations. Warnings and severe party reprimands were also given to other participants in this affairs, among whom were the first deputy premier of the Adzhar ASSR and secretary of the district party committee.

The Adzhar ASSR is part of the Georgian SSR.

U.S. -USSR TRADE FOR DISSIDENTS REPORTEDLY IMMINENT

DW090700 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 7 Oct 85 p 14

[Unattributed report: "Sakharov Soon Free?"]

[Text] Soviet Communist Party chief Milhail Gorbachev is demonstrating his new political style in a field in which his predecessors have remained stubborn so far: discreet negotiations are currently taking place between Moscow and Washington on the departure of the two most prominent Russian dissidents, computer expert Anatoliy Shcharanskiy, and nuclear physicist and Nobel Peace Prize winner Andrey Sakharov. Mediation on the ticklish mission was taken over by the GDR through talks that include East Berlin government lawyer Wolfgang Vogel. Vogel has enjoyed the great confidence of the Americans and Soviets since the early Sixties, when he initiated the exchange of Soviet master spy Rudolf Abel for U.S. pilot Francis Gary Powers. In June this year he managed, together with the current U.S. ambassador to Bonn, Richard Burt, the exchange of 25 U.S. intelligence services collaborators on Glienicker Bridge in Berlin against four Eastern agents sentenced in the United States. The release of Shcharanskiy and Sakharov will take place after the Geneva meeting between Gorbachev and U.S. President Reagan. Moreover, the dissidents are not supposed to leave the USSR at the same time, but consecutively with Shcharanskiy being the first. It is unknown what (or whom) the Americans have offered the Soviets in return.

CENTRAL CENTRAL COMMITTEE STRESSES WORKERS' PROPOSALS

PM031331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 85 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has examined the question of the working people's proposals expressed during the all-union extramural workers meeting on questions of the economy and thrift and the consolidation of discipline and order in production.

In the resolution adopted the CPSU Central Committee notes that the all-union extramural workers meeting on questions of economy and thrift and the consolidation of discipline and order in production in the newspaper TRUD has generated great interest and met with a lively response at plants and in production associations and on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The working people's broad, businesslike discussion of today's most topical problems is viewed by the CPSU Central Committee as convincing evidence of the ideological maturity and high political awareness of the working class and its active support for the course of the CPSU Central Committee April 1985 Plenum. The statements and proposals of workers, engineers, and specialists in the national economy and of party and trade union activists show that work to accelerate socioeconomic development is encompassing increasingly broad masses and is becoming a nationwide movement.

As the resolution points out, the all-union extramural workers meeting has become an effective form of the practical implementation of the democratic norms of the power of the people, enhances the prestige of the press and its organizing role, and promotes the mobilizing of the working people to the use of the achievements of science and leading experience, the revelation of production reserves, and the uncompromising struggle against shortcomings.

Loyal to Lenin's traditions, the CPSU constantly strengthens its ties with the masses, attentively considers public opinion, and rates highly Soviet people's deep interest in urgent problems and their active need to take part in the necessary transformations.

Letters to the newspaper express concern at the fact that individual ministries and departments and enterprises are only slowly restructuring work on questions of the acceleration of scientific-technical progress. Specific officials are named who are displaying conservatism, and the inability or reluctance to work in a new way. The workers draw attention to the fact that some party committees and party organizations are unprincipled with regard to those members of personnel who hold up the implementation of measures for scientific-technical progress and the introduction of new principles of management.

The CPSU Central Committee regards as correct the way that Hero of Socialist Labor A.M. Koroelv, leader of a team of lathe operators at the "Uralmash" plant, has raised the question of streamlining the introduction of standards for resources, introducing strict accounting for their expenditure in sectors and shops, in teams, and at work places, and making more consistent use of the potential of autonomous financing for the consolidation of labor discipline and the regime of thrift in all echelons.

Many other proposals merit serious attention. They include a proposal from B. Kalkus, team leader at the Panevezhis model construction trust on the need to develop team financial autonomy, on integral economic incentives, and on the establishment of optimum normatives for deductions into bonus funds for saving resources; a proposal from A. Prodashchuk, machine operator at the Zaporozhye GRES energy units, on revising the system of fuel expenditure planning; a proposal from a group of combine harvester operators at the"Raduga" Sovkhoz, Stavropol Kray, on increasing the material responsibility of workers, employees, and leading personnel for spoilage and on excluding articles rejected as substandard by consumers from the enterprises' plan fulfillment indicators; a proposal from carpenter and concrete worker V. Bulkin from Novopolotsk on stepping up the demands made on violators of discipline, parasites, and drifters; a proposal from A. Raznikov, a worker at the "Stroitel" trust (Moscow) on the transition to the supply of materials to construction sites in complete kits; a proposal from R. Zaytseva, carpenter and assembly worker from Sochi, on a fundamental improvement to work on the collection of secondary raw material from the population; a proposal from V. Nikiforenko, leader of a team of plasterers at the "Dneprovskpromstroy" trust on the personal material responsibility of the authors of projects for errors perpetrated during planning; and from K. Nikitin, repairman at the Ryazan machine tool building association, on creating an extradepartmental technical control service.

A number of party committees, ministries, and departments have reacted promptly and efficiently to the proposals and criticisms from the workers taking part in the extramural meeting. The Rostov CPSU Obkom and the Taganrog CPSU Gorkom have used the letter from the Stavropol machine operators on the poor quality of Taganrog combine harvesters to raise keenly in party organizations and labor collectives questions of the struggle against spoilage, irresponsibility, and violations of labor and technological discipline. Disciplinary measures and the recovery of the material loss from slipshod workers were actively supported by the Taganrog combine plant workers.

The collegium of the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry has discussed self-critically the open letter from V Gryzan, foreman at the Perm machine building plant, to Minister V.P.Lein on baking small bread items and other measures for the more economical expenditure of grain. The leading workers of the ministry and of Perm Oblast who disrupted the fulfillment of the government resolution on the economical expenditure of bread products have been severely punished.

Some officials keep quiet or only send the editorial office formal written replies as was the case, for instance, with the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification in connection with the publication of an item on shortcomings in the organization of the experiment the ministry is conducting at a number of Leningrad enterprises.

The CPSU Central Committee has instructed the union republic communist party Central Committees, party kraykoms and obkoms, AUCCTU, USSR Gosplan, USSR Gossnab, USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, the USSR Ministry of Finances, and other ministries and departments to examine without exception all proposals and critical comments from the participants in the extramural workers meeting and to report to the CPSU Central Committee on the measures they have taken by 1 February 1986.

The ministry and department party committees must ensure strict control over the implementation of the proposals submitted by those taking part in the extramural workers meeting and over the prompt and objective provision of information to the press on the measures which have been taken.

The editorial offices of central and local newspapers and journals, TASS, and the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting have been told to regularly cover the experience of thrifty economic management and examples of a solicitous attitude toward the people's property, to oppose keenly and uncompromisingly extravagance, unproductive expenditure, those specifically to blame for losses, and violators of labor and production discipline. They must reveal in depth the practice of organizational-party and ideological work to strengthen the regime of thrift, organization, and order.

COMMISSION CONSIDERS IMPROVEMENTS FOR YOUTHS

PM071345 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 85 p 1

[TASS report: "In the Interests of Young People"]

[Text] A regular session of the Commission for the Holding of the International Youth Year in the USSR took place 2 October. The work done by the USSR Ministry of Tractor and agricultural Machine Building and the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy to create the necessary cultural and consumer domestic conditions and improve the education of young workers and employees living in hostels was discussed.

The material and technical base of hostels has been consolidated during the 5-year plan period.

Attention was drawn to the fact that serious shortcomings exist in the work done by these ministries and their subordinate enterprises and organizations to create the necessary conditions for hostel residents. Many hostels lack the necessary consumer domestic conditions and suffer shortages of sports and cultural facilities, and the young people's leisure is poorly organized. The construction of premises which deviate from the blueprints continues, and inadequate concern is shown for improving the amenities of previously constructed hostels. There have been instances when premises meant for mass cultural, physical culture, and health-oriented work have been occupied for housing purposes. The problem of young families living in hostels remains acute.

The results of the review-competition for the best workers' and students' hostel, organized by the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee, have revealed similar shortcomings in the work of hostels at numerous enterprises and associations under the jurisdication of the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction, the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, the Ministry of Railways, the Ministry of the Automotive Industry, and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education.

The Union republic councils of ministers, the USSR ministries and departments, and the State Committee for Civil Construction and Architecture under the USSR Gosstroy were instructed to step up the monitoring of the comprehensive construction of hostels according to new standard designs. It was deemed expedient to draw up and approve regulations for hostels for young families, and instructions were given for the compilation of a uniform all-union study program for the training and retraining of hostel education workers.

The session also discussed the question of the work of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry and USSR Ministry of Trade on expanding the variety, enhancing the quality, and improving the organization of trade in goods for young people.

Over the last few years industry and trade have taken measures to boost the output of goods within the youth-oriented range and to improve the sales of such goods. "Goods for Young People" sections and stores have opened in many localities, and most of them are collectives of Komsomol members and young people. The preparation for and holding of the 12th World Festival of Youth And Students in Moscow helped to boost the output of goods for young men and women.

The level attained in the output of youth-oriented goods and in the organization of trade in these goods is still far below today's requirements.

The commission proposed to the USSR Ministry of Light Industry and the USSR Ministry of Trade the implementation of measures aimed at eliminating the shortcomings revealed in the organization of the production of and trade in goods for young people, and at reducing the time taken for industry to begin producing them. It is necessary to work on the creation of a uniform system for studying demand, developing models, and planning enterprise production of and accountability for the output and sales of youth-oriented goods.

It was proposed that the USSR Ministry of Trade, the USSR State Committee for Prices, and the USSR Ministry of Finance draft proposals for expanding the sale of household appliances and furniture to young families on preferential terms.

The session heard a report on the results of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students.

The session was addressed by G A Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Commission for the Holding of the International Youth Year in the USSR; B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and V M Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee.

Senior officials from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee, ministries, departments, and organizations took part in the commission session, together with press workers.

RYZHKOV RECEIVES CONGRATULATIONS AS CHAIRMAN

LD051731 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Text] Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov continues to receive congratulations and greetings in connection with his appointment as chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Telegrams have been sent by: Fred Sinowatz, federal chancellor of the Austrian Republic; Abdelhamid Brahimi, prime minister of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria; Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers; Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of Greece; Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India; Felipe Gonzalez, chairman of the Government of Spain; Bettino Craxi, chairman of Italian Council of Ministers; Spiros Kiprianou, president of the Republic of Cyprus; Ronald Reagan, President of the United States; Helmut Kohl, federal chancellor of the FRG; Yasir Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee; Samora Moises Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique and marshal of the Republic; M'bow, secretary general of UNESCO.

[Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1800 GMT in the "Vremya" newscast adds telegrams from the following: 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, prime minister of the Syrian Arab Republic; Olof Palme, prime minister of Sweden; Yashuhiro Nakasone, prime minister of Japan.]

SALYUT, SOYUZ CREW TAKES REST DAY

LD060630 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 6 Oct 85

Report from Flight Control Center

[Text] The crew of the orbital complex have a rest day according to today's schedule. After breakfast, the cosmonauts will replace one of the station's power sets with a new one delivered by the "Cosmos 1686" satellite craft, and will clean their living quarters. Each cosmonaut will spend 2 hours on physical exercises on the velo-ergometer and the running track. There will be two-way communications sessions. The Ostankino concert studio will be broadcast. News and musical recordings will be transmitted for the crew during the day. According to orbit and telemetric information, everything is in order on board the manned complex "Salyut-7/Soyuz T-14/Cosmos 1686." Vladimir Vasyutin, Viktor Savinykh, and Aleksandr Volkov feel well.

NEW UNDERWATER DRILLING COMPLEX SUCCESSFUL

LD052104 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 4 Oct 85

[Report by Moscow Radio Volgograd Correspondent Larisa Ulyanenko.]

[Summary] The industrial testing of the first Soviet-produced Poisk complex of underwater equipment for shelf floating drilling rigs has ended successfully in the Caspian sea.

During the drilling of the first well, geologists' forecasts that oil existed at that particular location in the Caspian were confirmed. The Poisk complex is a set of unique equipment consisting of high-pressure and super-high-pressure equipment, hydraulic and pneumatic systems, electronic automated facilities, and hydro-accoustical and remote control equipment. It was created at Volgograd drilling equipment works in conjunction with various institutes and design bureaus. Great attention was paid to safety and pollution control during design. Serial production of the complex has begun along with testing the pilot models. Similar installations are now operating in the Barents Sea, and soon Poisk complexes will be located in other Soviet seas. The chief engineer at the Volgograd drilling equipment works said that until now such complexes were supplied to the USSR by U.S. firms, who had a monopoly of such equipment. Each Poisk complex will produce over R3 million annually. The engineer said that it will be possible to drill deposits and promising areas that previously were inaccessible for lack of appropriate technical facilities. This is a big contribution to the country's energy program.

SPACE POWER STATIONS ENVISIONED

LD052145 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1540 GMT 4 Oct 85

Interview with professor Leonid Vasilyevich Leskov, doctor of physico-mathematical sciences and space research expert, by Petr Pelekhov on "The Peaceful Paths of Orbits" program; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Pelekhov] What can we realistically expect in space in the near future?

[Leskov] Space is already providing satellite communications systems. Work has been done to examine the possibility of space-based production processes. As far as space power generation is concerned, the work is at the research and design stage. Naturally, for the time being it is just research and design, and one can expect this work to be put into practice in the next century. But this does not mean that such research is not needed now; quite the reverse. Here is an example: One of the projects being considered recently is space solar power stations. The idea is to place power stations into high orbits of the earth -- 36,000 km above the earth -- so that they pick up solar energy and transform it using various converters into directed super-high frequency radiation. This SHF radiation is transmitted to receivers situated on earth...

[Pelekhov interrupts] It is radio wave radiation of very high frequency, isn't it?

[Leskov] Yes, yes. The wave length is 12 cm. The radiation passes through the atmosphere, without absorption, and through the cloud layer also without absorption. On earth it is converted into current of commercial frequency, and then it is sent on to the consumer. That is roughly the arrangement.

We are not yet ready to create this kind of power installation. There is no practical demand for them at the moment. But in the 21st century such a call might well arise. There are, so to speak, a number of reasons for believing that this will occur because power requirements will grow, and ecological restrictions will also grow. Where these two principles merge -- the growth of energy requirements and ecological restrictions -- one can expect a need for such power installations to arise.

However, research in this area already yields much. Here is an example: One of the impediments to developing this sort of power station of the future is the creation of solar batteries. Solar batteries are very expensive at present. Well, work is currently being done on new types of solar batteries: for instance, solar batteries based on amorphous silica [amorfnyy kremen]. These are much cheaper -- literally half as expensive as before -- and lighter. This work is being conducted, among other things, in the context of preparations for this research and design work, and for providing the scientific back-up for this work. And there is also an application for this in the national economy. I should like to stress in this connection one very important feature of space research: Sometimes those who are remote from space research and the tasks being performed in space get the impression that people do not need this sort of thing very much -- that they can do without it. Here is a specific example: If it really proved possible to develop such solar batteries and they were cheap, this would be a real energy source which, being ecologically sound, could play a role equal to the nuclear power stations of the future.

INTERCOSMOS SESSION DISCUSSES RESEARCH PROJECTS

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[Text] The Intercosmos program annual conference of member countries' national coordinating organization heads has ended in Moscow. Results of joint research were reviewed by delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. It was noted that one of the cooperation program's most considerable achievements was the successful start to the international Venus-Halley's Comet project. Information is still coming in from the satellite Prognoz-10 Intercosmos, launched in April, by means of which the international project (?Interobs) is being carried out.

Important problems were addressed in experiments on the specialized satellite Cosmos-1667, as well as in international aerospace experiments Black Sea-85 and Kursk-85, regarding the study of the earth's natural resources from orbit.

Plans for joint projects in the next 5-year period were approved. They envisage major programs, the international Phobos project will occupy a central place -- the study of the planet Mars and its Phobos satellite, and also of the sun and interplanetary space. There will be further development of research and technical study in space physics, meteorology, biology, and medicine.

The conference reported that, in the interests of the national economy, science and international cooperation, the Main Administration for the Development and Use of Space Technology for the National Economy and Scientific Research, Glavcosmos SSR, [Clavnoye Upravleniye po Sozdaniyu i Ispolsovaniyu Kosmicheskoy Tekhniki dlya Narodnogo Khozyastva i Nauchnykh Issledovaniy] was established.

The Intercosmos program member country representatives stressed the very great importance of the struggle for peaceful use of space and opposed its militarization.

BRIEFS

VLADIVOSTOK, MOSCOW COMMUNICATIONS LINK -- Vladivostok scientists now have direct access to the data bank of the All-Union Institute of Scientific and Technical Information. A space communications channel has linked Moscow with the Far Eastern scientific center of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Information from the capital may be obtained in only a few seconds. Previously, it took weeks or even months. As yet, only one access point for receiving information via space is operating. It will transmit over 25,000 requests per year. The requests can be made not only by the institutes of Vladivostok, but also those in Khabarovsk and Magadan. In the future, each section of the Far Eastern scientific center will have its own terminal for transmitting requests and receiving information from Moscow. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 4 Oct 85 LD]